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## Rabat's Army Taking Hold Of Key Centers in Sahara

By James M. Markham

RABAT, Morocco (NYT) — Despite several sharp setbacks and relatively heavy casualties, a steadily growing Moroccan expeditionary force is consolidating its hold on the few population centers in the disputed Western Sahara and appears far from being defeated.

A three-day visit to the main Moroccan positions in the Sahara, including an overnight stay in the isolated garrison town of Smara, suggests that a war that has lasted four years could go on much longer, leaving a political upheaval in Morocco. With half of his rapidly expanding 120,000-member military establishment committed to the costly desert war, King Hassan II and the few military men he confides in appear to have decided to accept a contest of attrition with the Polisario guerrilla movement.

Armed and financed by Algeria and Libya, the Polisario is struggling to make an independent state of Western Sahara, a Spanish colony until 1975 and then turned over to Morocco and Mauritania. The Mauritania withdrew last August and the Moroccan took over all the territory.

### Hassan's Fate

The outcome of the Sahara war may determine the political fate of Hassan, who orchestrated the division of the Spanish territory. But it is not only the king who believes that the Western Sahara is Moroccan for reasons that reach deep into the feudal past. Political parties ranging from the pro-Soviet Communists to the ultraconservative Istiqlal out one another in protesting determination to hang on to the vast wasteland.

Thus, according to many Moroccan, the Carter administration's decision to sell Morocco badly

needed reconnaissance planes and helicopter gunships with the aim of strengthening Hassan in eventual negotiations is a bit confusing. Negotiations for most Moroccans would mean surrender by the Polisario "mercenaries," as the guerrillas are termed here.

A Western diplomat caught what seems to be a latent contradiction between Rabat and Washington, where officials have said the arms decision is part of a political gesture to shore up King Hassan, a steady friend of the West. "A precipitate negotiated settlement that is perceived as anti-national is the single most immediate danger to his throne," the diplomat said. "The second biggest danger is a wild strike into Algeria by some angry colonel."

On Oct. 28, in a spectacular attempt to wrest the initiative from the Polisario and satisfy an aroused public opinion, Col. Ahmed Dlimi, Hassan's security chief, set off from the southern Moroccan town of Tan at the head of an armored column of several thousand men. The operation followed the Polisario's boldest stroke of the war, on Oct. 6, when it attacked Smara, penetrated the town's southeast defense perimeter, and killed the local commander, a major. The surprise intervention of Mirage F-1 jets turned the battle.

Operation Uhad, named after a battle fought by Mohammed, is to sweep through the rocky Sahara for several weeks, searching for Polisario arms, ammunition and fuel caches, according to knowledgeable officials.

Many of these depots, which have enabled the guerrillas to raid Moroccan outposts, are in the forbidding Oued Draa, which slashes into southern Morocco.

Col. Dlimi has declared that his armored task

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### Deportation for Nablus Official Reaffirmed

## Rest of Arab West Bank Mayors Quit

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Nov. 14 (WP) — The remaining Arab mayors of the occupied West Bank resigned today after the Israeli government reaffirmed that it will deport Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakka for allegedly expressing sympathy for terrorists.

The mayors of Hebron, Bethlehem, Jericho, Gaza City, Beit-Jala, Beit Sahur, Dura and Khan Yunis submitted their resignations to the military governor in a show of solidarity with Mr. Shakka and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Along with 14 West Bank mayors who resigned yesterday, the mass resignations left the occupied territories virtually without any civilian administration and appeared to force the Israeli government into taking control of municipal services for 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs. Some of the mayors resigned in protest against the Israeli policy of the West Bank not to cooperate with Israeli military or civilian administrators who may attempt to move in and not to respond to Israeli appeals to fill the vacuum created by the resignations.

### Tensions Rising

Tensions continued to rise in the West Bank as Palestinian political leaders in Hebron announced a general strike that is to begin tomorrow, and students in towns throughout the area demonstrated and threw stones at Israeli military and civilian vehicles.

Meanwhile, Mr. Shakka announced through his attorney that he will begin a hunger strike in the Ramle Prison, near Tel Aviv, where he has been held since Sunday on a disputed allegation that in a private conversation with a military official he expressed approval of a terrorist massacre two years ago on the Tel Aviv coastal road.

A transcript of the conversation Mr. Shakka had with Maj. Gen. Danny Matt, coordinator of the occupied territories, shows, however, that Mr. Shakka said that he did not identify with such terrorist acts but that he warned that they were inevitable, given Israel's 13-year occupa-

tion of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The deportation order was reaffirmed today in a meeting of the Ministerial Defense Committee, a Cabinet committee, amid reports that Defense Minister Ezer Weizman was having second thoughts about the original decision.

### Newspaper Account

The incident began last week when the Israeli daily newspaper Ha'aretz published a sensationalized account of the conversation between Mr. Shakka and Gen. Matt, and Mr. Weizman, who learned of the exchange only after reading the newspaper — walked into the Knesset to be confronted by angry

members of parliament demanding that the Nablus mayor be expelled immediately.

Subsequently, Mr. Weizman reprimanded Gen. Matt for the leak to the newspaper, but urged by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut for the mayors to resign, appeared to have forced the government to stand by its original decision.

Israel's Supreme Court, which on Sunday issued a temporary restraining order against the deportation, still must hold a hearing on the appeal before Mr. Shakka can be expelled to an Arab country, presumably Jordan. No date has been announced for the hearing.

### In Foreign-Language Services

## Thatcher Agrees to Restore BBC Cut

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 14 (NYT) — The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yielded last night to protests at home and abroad against its plan to cut £2.7 million from spending on the BBC's foreign-language services.

Faced with humiliating defeat in the House of Commons because of a revolt by Tory backbenchers, the government agreed to provide the money needed to continue all foreign-language broadcasts. Instead, it will defer capital expenditures on overseas radio transmitters.

Marshall Stewart, director of information for the BBC, said the corporation felt "a measure of relief" at the outcome.

As part of Mrs. Thatcher's campaign to reduce government spending in almost all areas, the Foreign Office had ordered the cut in appropriations for what the BBC calls its "vernacular broadcasts" — broadcasts that have earned a worldwide reputation for clarity and objectivity. The BBC concluded reluctantly that it would have to abandon all transmissions in French, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Spanish, Maltese

and Burmese, but the corporation mounted an international public relations campaign against the cutback.

Around the world, newspapers and public officials inveighed against any reductions in the BBC's external services, which broadcast 24 hours a day in 39 languages, reaching more than 70 million persons. An Asian politician asked, for example, "Don't they realize that the only waves Britannia rules are the airwaves?"

At home, the Labor and Liberal parties lined up against the cutback, along with more than 100 Conservative members of Parliament. The Tory rebellion, led by Julian Critchley, was the most determined since Mrs. Thatcher took office six months ago.

At first, Mrs. Thatcher underestimated the strength of the revolt. She agreed to trim the cut from £4 million to £2.7 million, but beyond that she instructed her ministers to hold the line, arguing that if she backed down on the BBC, she would be hard put to justify other cuts.

But at a secret meeting between Foreign Office ministers and senior BBC executives Monday night, the government gave way and agreed to restore the £2.7 million cut in the operating budget. An equivalent cut was made in a long-term program to improve the audibility of the broadcasts by boosting transmitter strength.

Spending on improved audibility will now be spread over six or more years instead of five.

### New Fighter-Bomber in Production

## European Arms Makers Challenging U.S.

By Paul Lewis

MUNICH, Nov. 14 (NYT) — In 1982, when the Tornado, Western Europe's versatile new fighter-bomber, goes into service, it will become an appreciable worry for Soviet defense strategists. It is already a major headache for U.S. aerospace contractors.

The Tornado, which is completing flight tests, is an all-weather, "multi-role" combat aircraft designed especially for Europe's wet and cloudy skies. In various versions, the European-made fighter is being built to take on the Soviet Union's best in aerial combat, strike armored columns from steep-toe heights and at supersonic speeds, or dispatch its rockets to pound Soviet ships at distances of 20 miles.

As an ally, the United States has welcomed the plane as a valuable addition to the battle order of NATO and an important step toward standardizing and improving the alliance's weaponry.

But in the arms business, the Tornado is powerful and ominous competition for U.S. weapons makers. The \$17-billion project is the best example so far of Western Europe's nations' heightened interest in working together to develop expensive, modern weapons that can challenge U.S. domination of advanced technology armaments.

"No one government would have risked the difficulty and cost of developing Tornado on its own," Gero Madelung, president of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom, said. "But now we've shown Europe can build an advanced weapons system that is better at its job than anything U.S. industry offers and at reasonable cost," he contended.

The Tornado is being built for the air forces of Britain, West Germany and Italy. It will replace the Stouffville built by the Lockheed Corp. and the Phantoms built by the McDonnell Douglas Corp.,

along with the British-built Lightnings, Vulcans, and Buccaneers. All these planes now make up the "front-line" aircraft.

The work is being done by a consortium of three European aircraft manufacturers. The British Aerospace Corp., which is state-owned, and Messerschmitt, a private West German company, each have a 42.5 percent stake in the project. Aeritalia, the aircraft division of the giant Fiat group, has the remaining 15 percent.

The Tornado project, Europe's largest joint armaments project to

date, is showing the way for many ventures.

In Hamburg last month, British, West German and French defense ministers gave the go-ahead for joint development of a new generation of heavy anti-tank and anti-air missiles by Euro-missile, a consortium formed by the missile divisions of British Aerospace, the French government-owned Aerospatiale and Messerschmitt. Euro-missile has sold its Roland anti-aircraft missile to the American Army.

In addition, plans for a new gen-

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European-designed and produced high-technology weapons such as this Tornado fighter are challenging the traditional role of the United States as NATO's supplier of sophisticated arms.

Associated Press



### Aid Rushed In — But Not From U.S.

## Quake Hits Iran, Killing at Least 500

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP) — An earthquake rocked northeastern Iran early today, killing at least 500 persons as it toppled houses and mud huts, rescue workers said.

"Lots of bodies are still being found. It is possible that the number of the dead will exceed 1,000," said Mohammed Ali Shirazi, speaking to reporters by telephone from Meshed.

Physicians attending the quake at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center were reported yesterday to have reversed previous warnings and are saying privately that he could be discharged within a week or so without immediate risk to his life, informed sources said last night. But spokesmen for the quake and the hospital declined to confirm any change in the warnings.

The quake was admitted to New York Hospital Oct. 22 after arriving from Meshed. He underwent gall bladder surgery two days later and now has a large tube implanted in his body that is expected to "coax out" a remaining gallstone that is blocking his bile duct.

According to hospital officials, the quake's physicians determined during the weekend that he had recuperated sufficiently from the surgery to begin radiation this week; his first treatment was given Monday.

The quake was moved secretly from his suite to the nearby Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, which specializes in cancer radiation treatment and has more sophisticated equipment than New York Hospital.

Physicians at the Memorial Hospital said the quake's security reportedly sealed off the tunnel when the quake was moved through it.

Hospital officials anticipated that the quake's radiation regime would last for perhaps three weeks. But they said that treatment would depend on his reaction to his first exposure to radiation and any adverse complications that might develop.

Yesterday, the quake was visited

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### Fear Link With Carter Policy

## West Europe Wary of U.S. Moves on Iran

By Joseph Fitcher

PARIS, Nov. 14 (NYT) — Western European governments, already wary of being linked to the United States in its confrontation with Iran, are expected to be even more cautious about publicly backing the U.S. decision to freeze Iranian financial assets, officials in several European capitals said today.

Some officials who had backed President Carter's previous restraint in seeking release of the hostages in Tehran said they were worried that Mr. Carter was allowing the crisis to escalate.

"The U.S. decision to freeze Iranian assets will be an unwelcome precedent for the other oil-producing states with big Western investments, even the Arab regimes which dislike what is happening in Iran," one diplomat said.

Before Mr. Carter imposed the freeze, French officials said they would not take advantage of the U.S. embargo on Iranian oil imports and buy extra Iranian oil. But they said France did not intend to take any action — such as cutting oil purchases from Iran — to support the U.S. position.

French officials said that Mr. Carter, rather than continuing quiet diplomacy, appeared to be adopting tactics that could backfire against the West.

In West Germany, the strongest supporter of the U.S. position among Western European countries, government sources earlier quoted Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as saying: "We have to show solidarity with the United States" by

not increasing West German imports of Iranian oil. West Germany buys 13 percent of its oil from Iran. West German officials stressed that they wanted "to avoid making the situation worse by any provocative statements."

West German officials withheld comment on the U.S. freeze of Iranian dollar deposits, but Die Welt newspaper said in a front-page editorial that "President Carter's escalation of the financial war on Iran... could have unforeseeable consequences on the international banking system."

The newspaper said that it might prompt oil-producing countries to move out of the dollar into Swiss francs and West German marks and "give Khomenei the chance which he wants."

A British government source observed: "European governments privately sympathize with President Carter's predicament with U.S. opinion and they might be tempted

to take similar action themselves in the same predicament. But they are unlikely to follow the administration into a full-scale economic war with Iran."

The United States, which gave its European allies only short notice of its decision to stop importing Iranian oil, did not ask other governments to take any action against Iran.

The financial freeze is intended to affect Iranian deposits not only in the United States but also in U.S. banks in Europe — a development that European governments may be reluctant to support officially.

All nine Common Market countries are expected to continue in aligning their policies with whatever position is adopted by West Germany and France, diplomats said. Prior to today's developments, Common Market countries were cooperating smoothly with the United States.

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### On Iranian Assets Overseas

## Bankers: Can U.S. Apply Freeze Abroad?

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Nov. 14 (NYT) — Bankers in Western Europe and the United States expressed serious doubt today that the Carter administration could enforce a freeze on Iranian assets outside the United States, and some speculated that widespread litigation would result if officials tried.

Earlier today U.S. officials in Washington confirmed that the freeze announced by the White House affected more than \$5 billion in assets on deposit with U.S. banks from the Iranian government, both in the United States and throughout branches of U.S. banks, primarily in Western Europe.

Several major U.S. banks announced plans to comply with the order. Citicorp said today it has instructed all its banking units to freeze Iranian assets both in the United States and overseas. Bank of America said it also was complying, although an executive added, "It is too early to sort out all of the implications."

"Narrowly Limited" U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller said that consultations throughout the day with central bankers and other banking officials in Europe had "led us to believe that our action is fully understood as being narrowly limited and should not cause anyone to have any fear about maintaining deposits in American banks."

Despite these assurances, interviews with bankers showed that there was considerable consternation over legalities involved in enforcing the freeze and fears of political repercussions from Iran if Europe supported the U.S. move.

Swiss government officials said they doubted that their country's legal system would support the blocking of Iranian assets held by U.S. banks' foreign branches, even if U.S. banks said they were following instructions from home offices. If there are no irregularities in an account, the bank must pay and is lia-

ble for damages, one government lawyer said.

French banking authorities were divided on whether the U.S. government has the authority to impose a freeze on banks' branches here.

Several experts said French law would predominate in such matters, even if banks concerned were branches of U.S. institutions. "I do not see how Iranian assets deposited with a foreign bank can be frozen without authorization from the central bank," said a spokesman for the French banking association.

### Bank Officials Divided

Other sources said they believed such authorization had already been provided during today's consultations between Washington and European officials, but this could not be immediately confirmed with the Bank of France.

West German banking officials also were divided over the legality of the freeze. A government official in Bonn said that the issue was under study and Germany's primary interest was maintaining an orderly domestic currency market.

In New York, meanwhile, there was widespread speculation that Washington's action would trigger lawsuits against U.S. banks in Europe and elsewhere outside the United States.

A banker there, emphasizing that U.S. banks will attempt to comply with the freeze, said, "If push comes to shove and the Iranians insist on payment, the U.S. banks are going to be right in the middle."

He added that the situation could be avoided if other countries, mainly in Europe, joined in blocking Iranian assets held in U.S. bank branches.

There were no signs today that the Iranians had tried to withdraw \$12 billion which Tehran said they held with U.S. banks, according to spot checks with U.S. bankers based in Europe. The Federal Reserve Board today said such deposits only total \$5 billion. "There have been no signs of the Iranians pulling out," a London-based banker said tonight.

## Dollar Dips On Tehran Assets Bid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT) — Iran tried to pull its billions of dollars out of U.S. banks today but President Carter forestalled the withdrawal by ordering an emergency freeze on Iranian funds in U.S. banks and their overseas branches. The financial tug-of-war coincided with efforts to free the 98 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran shifting to the United Nations.

At the same time, the State Department took its hardest line yet toward the Iranians, insisting that students who seized the U.S. Embassy and about 60 American hostages must agree to release the captives before there can be any negotiation of U.S.-Iranian relations.

Militant Moslem students holding the embassy showed no sign today of easing their refusal to free their captives until Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, is returned to Iran to stand trial.

The dollar plunged in nervous foreign exchange trading immediately after Iran announced that it would withdraw its funds in the United States. However, dealers agreed that the initial drop was exaggerated, and after President Carter said that he was freezing Iran's official assets, the dollar recovered some of its losses although it was still sharply lower than yesterday.

Gold gained only slightly, rising \$3.25 an ounce to \$390, despite the widespread confusion in the markets.

There are too many questions unanswered, dealers said. One is that Iran has not made it clear whether it intended, as the U.S. funds out of the United States or out of dollars entirely. If the funds were transferred to the Euro market as dollars, a dealer reasoned, the dollar as a currency would not be fundamentally affected. (See Page 11 for details.)

An analyst in New York said that Iran is believed to have most of its money in the United States in certificate of time deposits, which have fixed maturity dates. Even if Iran were to withdraw its money, it could do so only after the certificates came due.

The United States said today it opposes a UN Security Council debate or any other negotiations on the situation in Iran while U.S. hostages are being held. Secretary of

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## A Leak of Dollars, and Trust

Nowhere is an administration's credibility more fragile than in its economic predictions. There is always a tendency to generate forecasts that will make today's problems easier to solve without regard to their effect on future credibility. In the last month, the Treasury Department has provided a bald example.

Only a month ago, as the value of the dollar was falling rapidly, Under Secretary of the Treasury Solomon offered firm assurance that a \$10-billion surplus in the balance of payments was in sight for 1980. That is still the Treasury's official position. Yet Carter administration economists now admit that a \$10-billion surplus is almost certainly unattainable. In fact, a deficit, and a large one, is becoming more and more likely.

Of course, forecasts change as events unfold. But that cannot be the excuse for so extreme a prediction as this one. The Treasury says it assumed that the price of OPEC oil would remain unchanged through 1980. Yet oil prices have already risen and are expected to rise further, as every well-informed observer knew last month. No reasonable forecast should have been based on oil-price stability. The \$10-billion figure was wrong when released by the Treasury, and the Treasury must have known it.

What could have been gained by issuing such a prediction? Large corporations never believed it. Unsophisticated small investors

may have been misled, but their reactions could have helped only slightly to stabilize the dollar. And any such stabilization is a minor gain against the government's loss of credibility.

Beyond the issue of credibility, the anticipated deficit again highlights the need for an energy program. In 1978, the international oil bill for the United States was \$42 billion. The same amount of oil will cost almost \$60 billion this year. Even a modest jump from \$24 to \$28 a barrel will push next year's bill beyond \$80 billion.

If the dollar hemorrhage is to stop, the United States is going to have to control its foreign oil bill. The value of the dollar is stable for the moment. But that stability is delicate. Without the attraction of today's high interest rates, and without the sluggishness of imports into an economy that hasn't grown in the past nine months, the dollar would now be falling.

As long as the foreign oil bill keeps rising, government policies can merely delay the dollar's decline. Alternative energy supplies won't be available for five or more years. The only realistic policy, therefore, is one that reduces America's consumption of oil. The government, including the Treasury, should miss no opportunity to explain these facts forthrightly. So should all those who would like to replace the present administration with their own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Ulster Card in U.S. Eyes

It was hardly by design, but the premier of the Irish Republic, Jack Lynch, turned up in the United States just as two eminent Irish-Americans, Edward Kennedy and Jerry Brown, formally announced their presidential ambitions. So when Lynch met President Carter, the troubles in Northern Ireland figured prominently in the discussion. An aroused British could be forgiven if it saw this encounter as a case of the White House playing the green card in ethnic politics.

That, however, would misread U.S. attitudes. Domestic politics play a part, of course; more than 15 million Americans are of Irish descent. But the view that the present situation in Northern Ireland is untenable is scarcely held only by Gaelic-Americans. Nor does it imply or require any sympathy with the terrorists of the Irish Republican Army.

What Americans generally have been awaiting is a political initiative to counter the murderous politics of the IRA. The British made an effort recently to summon an all-party conference that might consider restoring limited home rule and somehow sharing power between the million Protestants and half-million Catholics in Ulster. But the effort was the first significant move in six years and has been spurned by the two main Protestant parties.

The pattern of conflict is lamentably familiar. Since Ulster's Catholics began pressing a decade ago for political and economic gains, hard-line Protestants have vetoed eve-

ry concession — even at the cost of losing home rule to a British military regime. The Protestants fear that yielding any significant power to the Catholic minority would lead eventually to Ulster's union with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic, whose island they share. The Irish government, for internal political reasons, has been evasive on this crucial point; Lynch can be reasonably pressed to dispel the suspicions.

But the greater responsibility rests with the British, who are the first to insist that Ulster is an internal affair, not a colonial problem. And so it is. But U.S. sympathies for a historically oppressed minority in Ulster are no more meddlesome than compassion for, say, blacks inside South Africa. The comparison may be distasteful to Britain, but a tolerant country's reputation is being blighted in Ulster. Worse, the IRA's terrorism feeds on despair, and its gunmen earn gratuitous sympathy from Ulster's Catholics when no political alternatives are held out.

No one can deny the complexity of the Ulster troubles. But successive British governments have left the impression that they are weary of trying hard. The Tories' skill in the negotiations over Zimbabwe Rhodesia shows what an aroused British diplomacy can still achieve. Americans wonder why Northern Ireland, too, cannot be favored with this supple touch.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S. Hostages in Tehran

For President Carter, the last 10 days have provided him with one of his severest tests. No Western democratic government could possibly have any truck with the demand for a return of the shah, a former ally, to face the firing squads of Tehran.

Even if the ayatollah and his revolutionary bands of "students" were making reasonable demands, no government could afford to negotiate on substantive issues while its embassy was occupied and 100 embassy personnel held hostage.

President Carter has taken the only course open to him — patient, painstaking attempts to open discussions on the release of the hostages, using every available diplomatic channel.

Once again, the American people have been brought face to face with the limitations of U.S. power, and once again, it has fallen to the hapless President Carter to explain to them that there is very little he can do about it.

So far, the U.S. president has played the few cards open to him with skill. His action on Monday in pre-empting the ayatollah's cutting off of oil supplies to the United States was done shrewdly and has won him

some important breathing space in his own personal struggle to restore some credibility to his leadership at home.

The first priority remains to obtain the release of all the hostages with no loss of life. For the United States to succeed in this aim, it will require the wholehearted support of the entire Western world. . . . It may, for instance, become necessary for a reduced flow of oil supplies to be shared among Western nations. There is no case, whatever, for asking the United States to shoulder the whole of such a burden.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Whatever will be the end of the hostage drama, the world will look different then. The way it will change will not be in line with the ayatollah's ideas. The West will draw closer together so it cannot be challenged by any crazy dervish.

Wanting to preserve peace, the West must learn how to show troublemakers the fist — collectively and solidly, calmly but firmly. We are not as defenseless as we seem to be. Rather, we are often too easy going, too cowardly and not very solid. Europe must demonstrate that it backs the United States.

— From Die Welt (Bonn).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 15, 1904

ROME — The aged Mario Cardinal Mocenni died suddenly today, aged 81. Attending a consistory, he was seized with a sudden illness and had to be carried to his room. Dr. Laponi was immediately in attendance, but the cardinal did not rally and succumbed to heart failure. The pope had left the consistory before the cardinal's seizure, and was not informed of what had happened, owing to his delicate state of health. Dr. Laponi broke the news to His Holiness, whereupon the pope placed his hands over his heart and for a moment appeared as if about to faint. Then he said, "Poor old friend! It will not be too long before my release comes too."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1929

MOSCOW — Russians now have the dubious privilege of choosing from at least three sizes of "weeks." Already the assumption that you can stay out late Saturday nights because Sunday is a day of rest is a thing of the past. The five-day week — four days of labor and one of leisure — has been proclaimed by official decree and welcomed by enthusiastic editorials. A six-day week, however, is found more appropriate to some callings, such as the building industries. In some mines and factories, the entire personnel takes a day off at the same time. However, the old-fashioned seven-day week, despite the official orders, persists as the normal and standard measure of time.



'More Leeches, More Bleeding, Stronger Potions.'

## Knowing How to Fight

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Not long ago, an official inquiry solemnly found that the U.S. Military Academy's shortcomings include an inadequate sense of humor. This finding occasioned some — it must be admitted rather strained — jocularity at West Point. Now come reports that fun there still is not what it should be.

Female cadets have been pressured to kill chickens by biting the chickens' necks; cadets dressed in Ku Klux Klan garb have held mock trials. It is a pity West Point often makes news with episodes that illuminate neither the virtues of its cadets nor the important questions about its mission.

When I was there this fall it was grand to hear, as the cadets assembled for dinner, soprano voices in the football pep rally: "Napalm North Carolina!"

### Skirts

The appearance of skirts in the long gray line has produced some problems, and some unintended hilarity. (This is the accepted description of a new disciplinary problem: Cadet X is guilty of "gross error of judgment; i.e., having a female cadet in bed in his room after taps and engaging in acts of affection prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the Corps of Cadets.") But as in the past, there are deeper questions about what should be considered the good order of the corps.

Located at one of the most beautiful spots in the United States, on a bluff overlooking the Hudson, West Point is a national shrine that stirs anyone not altogether dead to the promptings of patriotism. And in the 19th century, it was a great nation-building institution.

The military made many of the maps, roads and bridges that the wagon trains used. Military forts were part of the infrastructure necessary for the pursuit of our "Manifest Destiny." Many engineers trained by the Army later staffed the private sector. Indeed, the contributions of officers produced in West Point's first 100 years were as much technical as military.

Today, as always, officers must be capable of handling combat. But officers in a modern Army must have many skills unrelated to the discipline of combat, or the technical, engineering curriculum that has been so central at West Point. Such subjects as U.S. and Soviet strategic doctrine, and the policy planning process, should be at the center of the education of those officers who will engage in close combat in the corridors of the Pentagon and Congress.

Men as different as Thomas Jefferson, one of nature's aristocrats, and Andrew Jackson, one of nature's rabble-rousers, shared a hostility toward military academies, which they feared would be nurseries of a dangerously militaristic elite. My limited exposure to first-year cadets convinced me that Jefferson and Jackson can rest easy.

When asked why they chose West

Point, the cadets' responses tended to emphasize the matter-of-fact: a free education for a useful career. The spirit of the age has done its dirty work, so they are bashful about saying what is obviously, splendidly true of most of them: They are moved by patriotism as well as personal considerations.

### Terrifically Young

They seem terribly young, these late-teens who have plumbed for a life so rigorous and so thoroughly against the grain of U.S. current culture. But it is at least arguable that officers should be made young: Induce the reflexes as soon as possible, because the more a person must unlearn, the harder it is. The rule of life for an aspiring officer must be: You can do more than you think you can, and had better.

Military academics aim not just at endowing their students with particular skills, but also at changing in fundamental ways those who enroll. And ever before in this nation's

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## Where Are the U.S. Allies?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The niceties of normal diplomatic procedure are not working in Tehran because this is not a rational conflict between sovereign states but a hijacking.

The Ayatollah Khomeini is as much an outlaw as any other criminal who takes over a commercial airliner with a gun of a bomb, but with this difference: The hijacker usually acts on his own, but Khomeini is acting in the name of a nation and a religion to the detriment of both, and placing what's left of world diplomacy between nations in jeopardy.

It has been established for generations that an embassy is not only a symbol but a physical part of a nation's sovereign territory. Even in the ugliest phase of the cold war, embassies were respected as only as a safe haven for officials and their families, but as a refuge for dissenters.

### Decency

Much as Moscow hated the Roman Catholic church and tried to intimidate its priests, it usually respected the sanctity of foreign embassies and had the decency, if that's the right word, or at least the good judgment, not to bound them down behind the gates, since the Russians wanted diplomatic immunity for their own people and supporters.

Khomeini is now defying this tradition, and his new acting foreign minister, who has lived in France for 15 years and should know better, has sent a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations. Kurt Waldheim, trying to change the question from Iran's violation of the UN Charter and the Vienna Convention on diplomatic immunity into an investigation of deposed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. At no point does he even mention the violation of the U.S. Embassy or the imprisonment of the hostages.

This is not merely a question between Washington and Tehran. You can argue that President Carter in the past should have handled the Iranian question in general and the shah in particular with more foresight, but what we are threatened with now is international anarchy, which is a concern of all civilized nations, and even those that are not so civilized.

But where are the allies? The Western Europeans who yearned for "collective security"? They have said many sensible things at home and at the United Nations. They have praised Carter for his restraint and urged Khomeini to release the prisoners. No doubt they have expressed some sterner but discreet

## Keeping Nuclear Lid On the Subcontinent

By Jonathan Power

NEW DELHI — The consensus of opinion here is that Pakistan is not at the moment attempting to build nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, it is determined to set on its course of mounting its own nuclear explosion, as did India in 1974.

The question is, will this provoke India to crank up its military-nuclear technology, which has been practically dormant since 1974, and go on to the next stage of establishing a stockpile of nuclear weapons?

While Moraji Desai was prime minister, there was no question what the answer would be. He has a moral abhorrence of nuclear weapons. Nothing could convince him that nuclear weapons would ever be necessary. But his successor, Charan Singh, is of a different political mold. His defense minister, C. Subramaniam, strongly implied in a speech earlier this month that the Pakistani explosion, when it comes, — it is still reckoned to be three to five years away — will pressure India into the nuclear weapons business.

### Nuclear Lobby

There is a powerful, although still small, nuclear lobby in India. It encompasses those who see China as the primary threat, those who feel that if India is ever to be taken seriously as a world power it must go nuclear, and those whose prime concern is Pakistan. All concede, however, that it is the Pakistani explosion which will give them the popular support to get the way. This, of course, is why U.S. diplomacy has been so actively engaged in attempting to thwart the Pakistani effort. By all accounts, it has so far failed. The whole history of U.S. anti-nuclear diplomacy in the Indian subcontinent has, in fact, been nothing but a series of mistaken or mismanaged moves.

Mistake No. 1 was for President Nixon to make it unambiguously clear in the early days of his opening-to-China policy that a major reason for taking China seriously was China's possession of the bomb.

Mistake No. 2 was the Nixon-Kissinger tilt toward Pakistan during the 1971 India-Pakistan war. It was at this time that the prime minister, Indira Gandhi, gave the go-ahead to India's scientists to develop a nuclear device.

Mistake No. 3 was to say nothing when India did explode its nuclear device in 1974. In the Western camp, only Britain and Canada issued public criticism, and this year, Western policy has looked, through Indian eyes, transparently two-faced.

President Carter has been threatening to cut off supplies of enriched uranium to India's Tarapur reactor if India does not sign a safeguards agreement on the use of spent fuel. At the same time, Washington did not criticize France for attempting to sell nuclear reactors to China, even though China is not only a co-signatory of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, but a fully armed nuclear power as well.

This is not a good position for U.S. policy to be in. If in March, President Carter, following the letter of the 1978 Nonproliferation

Act, does cut off the supply of uranium to India, he will help produce the result he most seeks to avoid — the removal of any way of influencing Indian nuclear policy.

For once the Tarapur link is cut India will probably go ahead with bringing into service its own large scale nuclear reprocessing plant. The announced purpose will be to provide plutonium fuel for India's civilian nuclear program.

But it will begin to produce a bomb-grade plutonium around the same time as the expected Pakistan explosion. Which Indian politician will then be able to keep the nuclear lid on?

What should Carter have done if he really wanted to make his non proliferation policy stick?

He should have made his first approach to India before the restrictive wording 1978 Nonproliferation Act landed on his desk. He should have told Mr. Desai that the United States understood, given previous U.S. attitudes, why it was an Indian point of principle not to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. He should have made it clear that the question of supply of uranium to Tarapur was not an issue since the Indian government at that moment, had no intention of building nuclear weapons.

If

If this approach had been coupled with a loud U.S. commitment to SALT and a comprehensive ban on (important Indian currencies), Mr. Desai might well have been swayed over. If that had happened, India today might firmly and formally be committed to a policy of international inspection and maybe even have made a formal promise to forego its nuclear weapons option. And if that had happened, U.S. pressure on Pakistan might now be more successful.

Is all lost? Perhaps not. Mr. Gandhi is the front-runner to win the January general election. For many observers, this is an ominous development in Indian politics. Or the question of civil liberties, the may be right. But on the nuclear question it could bring hope.

In a recent conversation, she made it clear that there was no situation that she could conceive of that would convince her India should develop nuclear weapons. In short, there is nothing to separate her from Mr. Desai on this issue except that she would carry more weight with India's nuclear lobby.

An election, and the new leader she follows, will give Mr. Carter the excuse he needs to exert his prerogative to delay the implementation of the Nonproliferation Act. If he can then use the breath space to rethink U.S. negotiating tactics, he might do with Mr. Gandhi what he failed to do with Mr. Desai.

Success here would profoundly influence not only Pakistan, but nuclear developments in the Third World at large.

Sanctions are not a sensible tool to use against a fellow democracy. Mr. Carter and the U.S. Congress should put away their blunderbuss and use a little sophisticated diplomacy.

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## Outcries May Threaten Liberalism

## Czech Dissidents' Support Troubles Hungary, Poland

By Michael Geiler

BUDAPEST (WP) — The trial and lengthy jail sentences handed out last month to six human rights activists by the government of Czechoslovakia are causing trouble for governments in more liberal Soviet-bloc countries where embarrassing displays of support for the imprisoned Czechoslovaks are spreading.

In Hungary, more than 250 intellectuals, sociologists and cultural figures have signed a series of letters not only to their "friends" in Prague jails but also to Hungarian Communist chief Janos Kadar, calling on him to use his influence to help the prisoners.

The situation, according to informed Hungarian sources, has created a "deep embarrassment and dilemma" for Mr. Kadar, who is widely respected in Hungary for his skills at avoiding sharp confrontations within the Soviet bloc that could threaten his country's relative liberalism.

These sources say that there are indications that a number of Hungarian Communist Party officials, possibly including Mr. Kadar, believe Prague's actions were "wrong, foolish and primitive," smacking of Stalin-era techniques at a time when several governments are under growing economic pressures and need public support. They say that the Czechoslovaks are pressing the Kadar government to crack down on those who signed the petitions of support.

Mr. Kadar, however, is viewed as not likely to crack down, at least in any way that might provoke domestic tensions. Hungarian sources point out, however, that the number of Hungarian personalities signing the petitions is more than seven times greater than the number of intellectuals, 34, who risked signing an open statement two years ago when the Czechoslovak human rights group first published its famous "Charter 77."

"Kadar's dilemma is that where once there were only 34, there are now 254 signers. And if he doesn't punish them, there will be 500 the next time. There are a lot of people around who were afraid to sign the first time. Now they'll be less afraid," another Hungarian said.

Mr. Kadar also has embarked on an economic reform program and had raised prices sharply to help finance it. In March, a crucial party congress will be held, and party hard-liners may try to use the display of dissent to derail the party chief's liberal economic philosophy. In Poland, where there are a number of organized dissident groups in comparison to the scattering of individual critics in Hungary, the trials also provoked open student demonstrations and intellectual protests by small groups.

Last week, however, an unusual and possibly more significant display of solidarity appeared. The internationally respected independent Catholic weekly *Tydzienik Powszechny* published an article by a prominent Czechoslovak Catholic theologian who signed the 1977 charter and who had not been able to have his work published in his own country for eight years.

## 3 Scientists Say Universe Is Half as Old as Believed

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT) — Using a new yardstick for measuring cosmological distances, three astronomers have concluded that the universe is expanding almost twice as fast as previously believed.

Running this expansion backward, like rewinding a moving picture, suggests that the universe may be only 9 billion years old, or roughly half as old as had previously been thought.

One of the three astronomers, Dr. John Huchra of the Harvard-Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, describes the project as a colloquium in Cambridge, Mass., last week. The other participants were Dr. Marc Aaronson of the University of Arizona's Steward Observatory and Jeremy Mould of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona.

**Short Age Estimate**  
While other astronomers regard the technique as an important innovation, they are troubled by so short an age estimate. Lifetime estimates for the radioactive elements and for the oldest stars tend to exceed 10 billion years.

Most astronomers have believed that the universe is between 15 and 18 billion years old. The figure of 9 billion years is only twice the age of the Earth.

Nevertheless the new yardstick is being likened to a revolution in the discovery that the rate at which certain variable stars fluctuate in brightness is an index of their intrinsic brightness. It is as though, in observing flashing light bulbs at a distance one could tell the brightness of each — whether a 25-watt bulb or a 100-watt bulb — by the rate at which each was flashing.

From its intrinsic brightness, it is then possible to estimate its distance by the extent to which its light has been dimmed. This method can be applied only to galaxies near enough for their individual stars to be observed.

The new technique reaches much farther. It uses radio emissions from hydrogen clouds within the galaxy to estimate the rate at which the galaxy is rotating. These emissions normally occur at a wave length of 21 centimeters.

The faster the rotation, however, the wider the range observed wave lengths, the latter having been

Although the article was about Pope John Paul II and not the Prague trials, the publication is viewed as significant because the paper always is censored heavily by the Polish government. Thus the government, by allowing the article to be published, may also be expressing indirectly its dismay over Prague's actions.

Warsaw's other state-controlled papers have published only a brief mention of jail sentences, another sign that may reflect government embarrassment over Prague's actions.

**Moscow Role**  
Adding to the tension among people outside government here, and probably in Warsaw as well, is uncertainty about the role of Moscow in the Czechoslovak actions.

Some sources believe the Czechoslovaks would not have embarked on a controversial trial without Moscow's backing.

Last week, the Soviet party newspaper *Pravda* came to Prague's support, sharply rebuking West European Communist parties that have criticized Prague.

In this view, the Kremlin wants to warn its allies to keep a tight rein on dissidence as next year's Moscow Olympics and the Madrid conference to review the Helsinki agreements approach.

There are others, however, who believe that the Kremlin rebuke is perfunctory and that Prague may well have blundered, as many in the Soviet bloc feel it did two years ago when its reaction to the publication of the Charter 77 manifesto called more attention to it than might have otherwise been the case.

**Sensitive in Hungary**  
In Hungary, the issue is especially sensitive. The 1977 petition here supporting the Czechoslovak charter was aimed only at Prague. The new series of letters, however, also involves the Hungarian government and raises other touchy issues, including Hungarian responsibilities to help protect the human rights of 600,000 ethnic Hungarians in Czechoslovakia.

The letters also emphasize that Hungary took part in the Soviet-ordered Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 to crush a liberalism that briefly flowered in Prague.

"We are Hungarians," one letter said, "citizens of a state that participated in the occupation of Czechoslovakia and therefore we feel a special responsibility for all that has been happening since 1968."

The open letter to the Czechoslovak "prisoners" even raises doubts about the basic Hungarian approach to life within the Soviet bloc since Hungary's own violent but short-lived uprising in 1956.

That approach is identified with Mr. Kadar, 67, the party chief who has run Hungary for the last 23 years. Mr. Kadar has coupled allegiance to Moscow on foreign policy matters with gradually increased flexibility on domestic matters, a policy that has given his country the most Western-style economy and relaxed travel restrictions in the East.

shifted by motion of the gas toward and away from the Earth. The effect is similar to that in which the pitch of a horn is altered by its motion relative to the observer.

The galaxy's rotation rate indicates how massive it is and, therefore, how brightly it should glow at infrared wave lengths. Such intrinsic brightness can then be used to estimate relative distances. These, combined with the speed at which each galaxy, near and far, is flying away from the Earth, then indicates the overall expansion of the universe.

The galaxy's receding motion is estimated from the extent to which its radio or light emissions are shifted toward longer wave lengths. The analysis indicates that the Earth, Sun, Milky Way Galaxy and all its nearby companions are moving toward the Virgo cluster of galaxies at about 300 miles per second.

## Maj. Gen. Ernest Harmon Is Dead; Was U.S. Tank Commander in War

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 14 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Ernest Harmon, 85, a former president of Norwich University who was called the U.S. Army's "foremost tank commander" of World War II, died last night in Norwich. He was the only man in World War II to be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal four times and the Legion of Merit three times. During the war, he was commander of the 2d Armored Division, gave the famous "Bulge" speech during the Battle of the Bulge when his tanks halted the Germans' westward drive.

Gen. Harmon also served in France in World War I with the only horse regiment to see combat and then became commanding general of the 2d Armored Division. At the end of his Army career in 1947, he was deputy commander of all U.S. Army ground troops.

He became president of Norwich University in 1950 and served in that post 15 years.

Arthur E. Newman  
BOSTON, Nov. 14 (AP) — Arthur E. Newman, 45, a photogra-



STILL ALIVE — A 77-year-old patient, found in the debris of a hospital wing that was destroyed by a gas explosion Tuesday in Parma, Italy, is lowered to safety today. The woman had just undergone brain surgery when the explosion occurred. She was found 19 hours later. Authorities believe as many as 25 more persons are still buried in the debris.

## Musicians Say Memoirs Are False

## Shostakovich Book Assailed in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (NYT) — The Soviet Union tonight published a letter by Soviet musicians denouncing the book "Testimony: The Memoirs of Dmitri Shostakovich," published in New York last month, as "a book having nothing in common with the actual memoirs of D.D. Shostakovich."

The letter, signed by six prominent and officially recognized musicians, described as former students and close friends of the late composer, appears in today's issue of "Literaturnaya Gazeta," together with exchange of telegrams between Soviet officials and the U.S. publishers of the book, Harper and Row.

"Much, very much, was fabricated by the real author of this book, Solomon Volkov," the letter says. "But even with the genuine testimony of Dmitri Dmitrievich — some of it already known and published — an operation has been performed to distort and falsify the meaning of his words."

Mr. Volkov, a Soviet music critic who emigrated to the United States in 1976, said he gathered the memoirs from interviews with Shostakovich while he was still alive and edited them for publication in the United States. Shostakovich died in 1975.

**Lifelong Bitterness**  
Much of "testimony" deals with the lifelong bitterness of Shostakovich after Stalin attacked him in an article in *Pravda* in 1936.

"In the book," the six Soviet musicians wrote "much is said about criticism directed at D.D. Shostakovich. In fact, the article 'Muddle Instead of Music,' which sharply and unjustly condemned one of the best operas of the 20th century, Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk, and especially the criticism of 1948 accusing D.D. Shostakovich and other composers of formalism, brought much bitter suffering to Dmitri Dmitrievich."

"However," the letter goes on, "we know that this fragile, easily wounded person had iron endurance. He courageously withstood these baseless accusations 'but the most important thing' the letter says, 'is that it is known that the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party adopted in 1958 withdrawing the accusation of formalism against a series of composers as baseless and unjust.'"

The book's aim, the letter concludes, was "to try to separate Shostakovich from Soviet music, and Soviet music from Shostakovich."

**Favorite Student**  
It was signed by Vladimir Basner, Mikhail Vainberg, K. Karne, Yuri Levin, Boris Tishchenko, and Karen Khachatryan. Tishchenko was the composer's favorite student and the man who, according to Shostakovich's family, originally brought him together with Mr. Volkov.

A long accompanying article in the journal attacks the publishers and reviewers of the book in the West who viewed it as probably genuine.

A Soviet copyright official, Vasily Stizkov has denounced it as a

phar and editor for the Boston Herald American, died Monday. Mr. Newman began his career 27 years ago as a copy boy for the Boston American. He became a photographer for the newspaper, winning several awards, including the 1956 National Hockey League award and a 1965 prize from United Press International. At the time of his death, he was the Herald American's automotive editor.

**Yannis Maris**  
ATHENS, Nov. 14 (AP) — Yannis Maris, 61, a playwright and journalist, died yesterday. Mr. Maris wrote detective novels and plays. He also worked for the Athens daily, *Acropolis*, as an investigative reporter.

**Alexis Danan**  
PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP) — Alexis Danan, 90, a French journalist who was influential in closing Devil's Island prison in French Guyana, has died here.

## Opposition Undecided

## Seoul's New Party Leader Seeks Political Dialogue

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Nov. 14 — Kim Jong Pil, the new president of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, said yesterday that he would try to initiate a dialogue with South Korea's major opposition party. But he warned he would not support "radical changes" in the nation's political system.

Mr. Kim, 53, named Monday to succeed the assassinated President Park Chung Hee as party chief, told reporters that he would consult with opposition New Democratic Party leaders on how to run a National Assembly session opening tomorrow to enact the 1980 budget.

He said that he was also willing to discuss with the opposition, as well as with acting President Choi Kyu Hah, 60, ways of "coping with the current political situation."

"I believe that only with a sound opposition party exists can a sound ruling party exist," he said.

**Opposition Balis**  
In response to Mr. Kim's offer, the New Democratic Party balked today on returning to the assembly because of government refusal to change the country's constitution until a successor to Park is chosen. Another caucus of the opposition New Democratic Party was scheduled for tomorrow morning before the assembly reconvenes.

Meanwhile, martial law authorities carried out their first known crackdown on dissidents since the assassination, picking up three former journalists who called for democracy in South Korea.

The former journalists were arrested by police, who said they were acting on instructions from the martial law command, hours after attending a news conference at the home of former President Po Sun Yun.

Mr. Yun, a leader of the dissident movement who was released from close house arrest last week, was not detained.

Sources identified the detained journalists as Lee Byung Joo, chairman of a struggle committee of former reporters of the Dong-A Ilbo who were dismissed some years ago for starting a democratic movement; Lee Bu Yong, a key member of the Dong-A group; and Chung Tae Ki, chairman of a struggle committee of former members of the daily Chosun Ilbo.

At the news conference, five dissident groups also called for abolition of an emergency decree banning political dissent, for freedom of expression and for rehabilitation of intellectuals, students, reporters and others persecuted by Park. The New Democratic Party, church and dissident groups have made similar demands.

**Interim President**

In another move, Mr. Kim yesterday overturned a decision made by the party's executive council, which picked him to succeed Park, to refrain from fielding a candidate for interim president in an electoral college vote expected to be held before Christmas.

"I have my own view on the matter, and will disclose it eventually," Mr. Kim said.

Monday's action by the party's executive council had been interpreted as clearing the way for Mr. Choi to be approved as interim president and earmarking Mr. Kim as the party's choice to run in an election under an amended constitution in a bid to become Park's eventual long-term successor. Mr.

## Watson Leaves Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson Jr., 65, left Moscow today for the United States "for evaluation of possible surgery" for a gall bladder condition, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.



Kim Jong Pil

Kim's statement yesterday did not, however, rule out the possibility that the party would back Mr. Choi as interim president, instead of standing aloof when the electoral college convenes.

la chrysothèque  
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GREEN: MUSEUMS  
ASTIR PALACE, HOTELS  
HYDRA: RHODES: CRETE: DELPHI

GREECE: AIRPORT DUTY AND TAX FREE SHOP  
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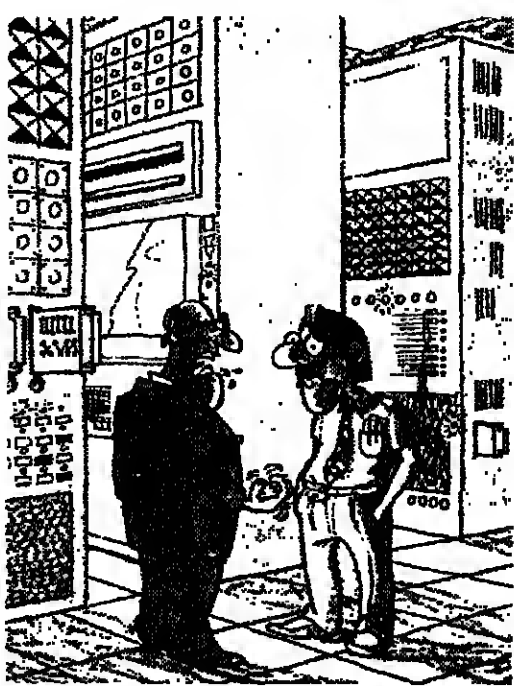
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## Theater in England

## 'Amadeus' Eloquent but Overblown

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Nov. 14 (IHT) — Amadeus? Loved by god? Lover of god? Whatever the interpretation, it is clearly central not only to Wolfgang Mozart's name but also to the play about him and his would-be assassin by Peter Shaffer, now on the National's Olivier stage in an operatic production by Peter Hall.

Two-man conflicts are of course close to the heart of Shaffer's best writing: Pizarro and Atahualpa in "Royal Hunt of the Sun," the psychiatrist and the boy blinder-horses in "Equus," and now Salieri and Mozart. The latter needs, as they say, no introduction; about the former it just needs to be recalled that he was the Viennese chapel-master who took in later life to claiming that he had poisoned Mozart because the child prodigy ("all smugness and seduction") had inexplicably been given by God the gift of musical genius, one to which Sal-

ieri fancied he had the greater claim. Shaffer's "Amadeus" starts, like "Brief Lives," with a dotty old man gossiping about the past in an unwelcome present ("opera used to be about the raising of the gods — now it's all Rossini and the escapades of hairdressers"). But abruptly, Paul Scofield, in a magnificent starchy and never-offstage theatrical performance, throws off 30 years and we are back in the court of Josef II, marvelously inane played by John Normington.

## Reduced to Envy

Enter Mozart (Simon Callow), a blaspheming, sexy and bowel-obscured lad capable of making music so divine that Salieri is reduced to quivering envy. That, give or take an attempted seduction of Mrs. Mozart (Felicity Kendal in good form), is the first half. And splendid. The second half, however, is inclined to fall away sharply, partly because we've already learned all we need to know and mainly because in pushing his story from a natural two to an overextended three hours, Shaffer makes us aware that the joke is running dry.

The result is a repetitive and overblown second act built around a single joke about the constancy of mediocrity. But "Amadeus" is still well worth your attention for the Scofield-Callow double and for the reminder that Shaffer remains the most eloquent and elegant of playwrights.

"From the Greek" (Arts Theatre Cambridge) is Frederic Raphael's first stage play in 20 years and works, like its title, a little creakily on several levels. Its setting is a rundown and shuttered hotel in Alexandria, Ariz., where now live a Greek lady and her crippled son. We are starting therefore deep in Tennessee Williams territory, but a sudden burst of horzouki and a change of lighting throw us rapidly into "Zorba the Hotelier."

We have flashed back 20 years, a hated Greek father has appeared in charge of the (now open) hotel and the crippled son can walk without a limp. Father, who always said that life was short, finds his shorter than

most when his son forces his car over a cliff and mother then takes son into her bed. Presto, it's "Oedipus in Arizona." If you can't face that you could always try working out the similarities with "Psycho," which appears to be somewhere very close to Mr. Raphael's eccentric inspiration.

We also, therefore, have a brother of the father-killer (who is also his son, if you're still with me) and a black girlfriend who is called upon to bridge the action and act as a kind of link to the reality of an outside world, one we see far too little of, though as the final curtain falls the hotel is bequeathed to the local community, a gift (see title) from the Greek.

What neighboring Arizonians make of such distinctly un-American activities as incest and father-killings might have been the subject of a better play. Raphael is, as we know from his television and short-story writing, at his best in short scenes of acridly unhappy family life.

## Casting Problem

There is also a central casting problem: While Maxine Audley has no trouble starting the play at 60 and dropping down to 40 for the flashback, James Aubrey, playing her lover-son is fine at 30 but unbelievable at 50. The rest of the casting, apart from Rowland Davies doing a fine double as the father and his crooked brother, is a bit thin and the production is oddly clumsy to have come from so talented and versatile a director as Jonathan Lynn.

At the end we are left with a series of sketches, rather as though American educational television were trying to make "Oedipus" acceptable to a gang of uncaring teenagers. All we have learned is that incestuous tragedy looks a little overblown in Arizona; it's about as successful an idea as moving Willy Loman into downtown Athens.

At the Fortune Theatre, "The Undertaking" is a mistake involving a large number of talented players.

## Sharps and Flats

MUNICH — The Golden Gate Quartet will be at the Theater in der Bismarckstrasse Nov. 18 at 8 p.m. Harry Belafonte at the Kommandantur Theater, Nov. 20, also at 8 p.m. and the same night Monty Martin at the Schwanenhaus of 7:30 p.m. ON TOUR — The Dullards will be in Munich at the Circus-Krone-Bau Nov. 19 at 8 p.m. and the next night in West Berlin at the International Conference Center, also at 8 p.m. The Strangers and the Dicksies are in Berlin Nov. 14, Augsburg Nov. 17th, Cologne Nov. 19th, Hannover Nov. 20th, West Berlin Nov. 21st, Saarbrücken Nov. 22nd, Düsseldorf Nov. 24th and Hamburg Nov. 27th. LONDON — Randy Edelman is at the Pullman Nov. 14 at 7:30 p.m. Shirley Bassey is at the Westbury Conference Centre through the 14th. Syd Lawrence of Fairfield Halls Nov. 14. The Blue Band of the Hall Nov. 14 and 25; Bluebell and Lyle at the Oldham Hammersmith Nov. 16 and at



Two aspects of Paul Scofield as Salieri in Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus."

## The Paris Stage

## Comedie Francaise Revives 'Berenice'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 14 (IHT) — Racine's "Berenice" has re-entered the Comedie Francaise repertory in a new mise-en-scene that presents it straight, so to speak. Jean-Francois Renil having resisted the temptation to doctor it by directorial whim into something it is not. This restraint is in the nature of a novelty these days, when it is often impossible to distinguish "Hamlet" from "Holiday on Ice." These very boards not so long ago held a "Brennissius" that disclosed the Neronic an court with sartorial surprises. The male courtiers were done up either as Prussian generals or clad in Prince Alberts and pin-striped trousers, while the ladies sported Second Empire décolleté. From the wings wafted a "Rosencavalier" waltz, though Offenbach might have been more appropriate for a scene suggesting an 1860 German Embassy soiree.

After exposure to these eccentricities and others more drastic, it was conceivable that in this restoration of the Racine tragedy one might find Titus in the uniform of Edward

VIII and Berenice in Mrs. Simpson's gowns. That calamity has been averted and the tragedy has received sane and sensible staging — not in the starched, chilling academic form, but in a dignified manner that allows it to reach us across the footlights without idiosyncratic distortion.

## Curious History

It is a strange work with a curious history. Henriette d'Orleans, married to Louis XIV's brother, suggested to both Racine and Raciné that they write of the biblical Berenice. Berenice, daughter of Agrippa I (grandson of Herod the Great), and wife of her uncle Herod, king of Chalcis, meets Titus, who falls in love with her. After a lengthy and eloquent struggle, Titus renounces passion for duty.

Racine is said to have taken the beautiful Henriette, who died before the play was seen — there were rumors that she had been poisoned — as his model for Berenice. Henriette's interest in the biblical heroine may have sprung from her personal situation. "She only meant the King to love her as a sister-in-law, but I fancy he loved her differently," Mme. de La Fayette reported in her biography. Perhaps Louis XIV, like Titus, gave up Henriette in obedience to the claims of state, perhaps not.

"Berenice" was produced in 1670 with Racine's mistress, Mlle. de Champmeslé in the title role. "It is not necessary to have blood and corpses in a tragedy," the author wrote in the preface. "It is sufficient if the action is great, if the characters are heroic, the passions aroused and if the whole play makes us feel that majestic sadness which is the pleasure proper to tragedy."

The theme imposed by Henriette was one alien to those of Racine's other tragedies, with honor triumphing over passion, but Jules

Lemaître, the celebrated critic, has declared it the most Racinean of all. Certainly, it is of commanding grace and verbal beauty. Its conflicts are in its dialogue and not in the physical agitation that is known as "action," but such is the way of the classic stage.

Genevieve Casile's Berenice and Nicolas Silberg's Titus are a well-matched pair. The present revival and Simon Eine's Antiochus and the Paulin of Michel Etcheverry are authoritative figures.

## Eating Out

## 3-Course Taste of Paris On the Menu in Geneva

By Naomi Barry

GENEVA, Nov. 14 (IHT) — According to Brillat-Savarin's dictum of "Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you who you are," the portrait of Paris is on display in Geneva this week. In three gala dinners at the Hotel du Rhone, entitled Rencontres Gastronomiques Internationales, Genevieve can diagnose the character of the French capital with knife and fork starting tonight.

Representing the image of Paris are the three illustrious restaurants of the Champs-Elysees area — Laurent, Fouquet's and Chiberta — selected by the French gastronomic authority Robert Courtine.

Laurent's menu tonight starts with mixed salad based on an autumn note of pheasant. Soup is a cream of mussels with a julienne of leeks. Poached red snapper, dribbled with olive oil infused with fresh basil, is accompanied by the surprise of ratatouille.

It is a ratatouille with all its components still firmly individual, instead of the usual compote, and zucchini and eggplant carefully knife-turned into the shape and size of olives.

The main dish is a saddle of lamb farci, garnished with a timbale of wild mushrooms. The cheese platter concentrates on goat cheeses, but a variety illustrating different types. The windup is a sweet crepe wrapped around a ball of ice cream napped with a coulis of raspberry.

Laurent's young wine steward Philippe Bourguignon, has prepared a list of French and Swiss wines and is on hand for further counsel. Laurent's youthful chef, Marc Pralong, who was born in the Valais, is being honored by the Swiss Gastronomic Society for distinguished service of a Swiss chef abroad.

Fouquet's, the rendezvous of the entertainment industry, scheduled for tomorrow, is featuring the barman Georges and his exclusive aperitifs and alcoholic concoctions.

Chief Andre Fevre has produced for his picture of Paris a dinner that commences with Fouquet's current signature salad — smoked salmon and uncooked but marinated scallops on a bed of mesclun. The fish course is a sophisticated simplicity of brill (barbus) a la nage with a julienne of leek and black truffle.

It is followed by a *Chapon a la Royale*. Basted capon is stuffed on a rustic note of pig's trotters, olives and mushrooms reduced with co-

Fashion  
'Cow Boy' Francois Bags Jeans Buyers in U.S.

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 14 (IHT) — French jeans? Right. Strange as it may seem, it took a French designer to upgrade Levi's and come up with Le Cow Boy, which is doing a fast booming job in the United States.

Big and baggy, Le Cow Boy has arrived, not only in Paris but also in the United States, where, according to Time magazine, thefad has spread from New York to Miami. Bloomington alone has sold 5,000 pairs of baggy jeans since August.

According to Women's Wear Daily, the baggy jeans, snug at the hips, loose on the legs and with a pegged bottom, is the biggest thing to hit jeans in America since designer logos.

Le Cow Boy is only the latest of a series of jeans designed by Francois Girbaud, who came into jeans via the American dream.

Girbaud, in his late 30s, with a beard, baggy jeans and his belt cinched with sheriff's paraphernalia, is about as anti-establishment as they come. His warehouse outlet on the Paris outskirts has startling purple walls lined with old American film posters and giant cartoon cutouts. Girbaud, although he talks a mile a minute and preferably in a series of puns, is just the same, outside fashion hysteria.

"I can't stand all those fake run-

way shows where a bunch of so-called fashion pros swoon over stuff that will never hit the streets," he said.

His passion for jeans, he said, comes from his love for America and the American myth. "My story," he explained, "is that of a whole generation of young French people who grew up in a madly pro-American, postwar world. It has nothing to do with fashion. We were just kids, completely intoxicated by the America we saw in the movies. Elvis Presley and rock 'n' roll, 'East of Eden' and James Dean, chewing gum. Our young idols, as we called them, were Johnny Hallyday (real name Jean-Paul Souch), Eddy Mitchell (real name Claude Moine) and Dick Rivers, who started life as Hervé Fortin."

"In the late '60s, I came to Paris trying to write song lyrics but ended up helping a friend who was also so crazy about America that he opened the first jeans store in Paris, Western House (which despite the fact that he's been in the States several times Girbaud pronounces 'Western House')."

At the start, Western House only sold Western gear, boots, belts, saddles and, naturally, jeans. But there were only the classic Levi's and Wranglers, in three shades in corduroy. So, from salesman, Girbaud, who remembers he was the only freak to go to work in jeans and sneakers, started doing some shys designing for rock 'n' roll singer friends "who kept asking for something new."

Eventually, Girbaud moved out to a shop of his own, which he called Halles Capone, another of his favorite puns, because it was set in Les Halles, which was then totally un-die. "We were pioneers," he said. "The place was still full of butchers who couldn't stand us. They thought we were zonked out of our minds until they realized we worked hard too. Then they became friends."

Halles Capone soon became known for its way with jeans. Girbaud launched collections made of denim, not only pants but jackets, vests and even maxi-coats. One of his major inspirations was French folklore, hence his grandpa pants, held with a rope. The new Cow Boy looks a bit that way but the rope has been suppressed and the legs are shaped and curly, almost like jodhpurs. But in between, Girbaud has had a series of best-sellers, including Le Yearling and Le Navigator. For Christmas, he is launching Le Chaps, jeans for grown-ups that will sell in a jumbo box in the toy department.

Girbaud claims that his success is due not only to his unusual shapes but also to being first in France to use washed-out denim. The others were still using hard-as-cardboard denim, he said. "But we were more demanding, more finicky." So much so that they got technical help, Girbaud said, from Cone Mills, one of the largest U.S. denim manufacturers.

Girbaud is such a fanatic about his jeans that he even tags a "How to" label on his Cow Boy. In it, he explains, among other things, that the belt's hook is to slide into a little loophole especially designed for that purpose. He also makes it clear to the buyer that those funny creases at the belt and the worn-out patches have been put in on purpose.

## Dance

## Paul Taylor Stages Trio

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 14 (IHT) — The Paul Taylor Dance Company, which has become a regular visitor to Paris in the past 15 years or so, is back in town leading off the 17th Paris Dance Festival with a trio of relatively recent pieces.

If the work on view at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees do not really show anything new about Taylor, they are new examples of different aspects it is agreeable to be reminded of — the free-wheeling extension of the balletic vocabulary, the unexpected sequences and combinations, the musicality and the tangential sense of humor.

In "Airs" (1978), like his familiar "Aureole," Taylor has turned to extracts from different Handel works and to much the same mixture of classical and modern movement that has made the earlier dance part of the repertory of some of the most classical of ballet companies. "Airs" employs seven dancers in different combinations for nine "movements," during which Taylor's invention rarely flags, consistently reflecting the Handelian vitality.

Gene Moore's sets and costumes and Jennifer Tipton's lighting give the work a patina of twilight-blossom romanticism.

In "Dust" (1977), Taylor seems to have zeroed in on the Stravinski-

an element in Poulenc's "Concert champetre," without forgetting the composer's own rustic amiability and the music's homage to an orderly 18th-century French countryside. The result is a kind of "Rite of Spring" divested of its primal violence. A group of unassuming humanoids caper around in angular gestures, loop across the stage with left hand gripping right ankle (try that!), and generally strive comically toward some kind of human condition. The final picture is a kind of group statue, sloping from spine toward upright arms from dark to light.

If "Dust" is a pastiche of "Rite of Spring," then "Daggy" (1978) might be a gloss on the world of Snoopy and other comic-strip dogs. In any case, the stage is occupied by a variety of two-dimensional canine figures, while the dancers (a couple of them distinctly feline) move around, not exactly on all fours but not quite upright either, to Donald York's flip score.

Paul Taylor Dance Company: Theatre des Champs-Elysees, Nov. 15, 17 (8:30 p.m.) and 18 (2:30 and 8:30); Theatre de Boulogne-Billancourt, Nov. 20-30 (matinee Nov. 25, no performance Nov. 26); Theatre Municipal, Orleans, Dec. 1.

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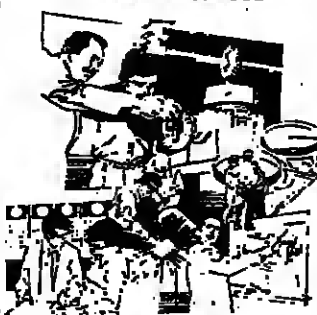
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## 2d Generation Oil Baron Foresaw Energy Upheavals of '70s

By Richard Osler

CALGARY, Alberta (IHT) — Assuming there is as a "typical" Canadian oilman, 64-year-old Carl Olaf Nickle certainly does not qualify. His first floor office, in an unimpressive building, is the first giveaway.

Respectably gloomy and pained, it is overrun with objects d'art, knickknacks and antiques. It has a rather run-down feeling more usually found in the back rooms of "old money" clubs.

Not only does Mr. Nickle's office defy the chrome and steel simplicity that is the stamp of so many "new money" offices, but his rumpled appearance, wreathed in cigar smoke, does not match the three-piece elegance of most other Calgary executives either.

It is the mark of a man who does not have to live up to expectations other than his own. A man who, for example, composes his own financial reports at the typewriter, a habit from his 40 years as a journalist. Short on gloss but long on information, his reports go out to shareholders, days and not months after reporting periods end.

### Coins

And it is also not every man who can claim to have owned, among other things, the first silver dollar ever produced, minted in Bohemia in 1489, the first gold coin to depict Christ, the first coin struck in France for use in New France (Canada) in 1670 and one of the only complete collections owned outside the British Royal family of "Maundy Thursday" coins minted every year since 1632.

These coins, just part of a collection of 35,000, worth millions, have been donated to three institutions in Alberta — all part of Mr. Nickle's drive for a west with greater cultural, as well as economic power. So, the jovial, if sometimes rather garrulous, Mr. Nickle is one of Calgary's establishment figures (and one actually born here). He has become an unofficial ambassador and spokesman for the new west and its thriving oil industry.

But it is a puzzling status for a man who is president of a relatively small oil company, Conventures Ltd. (the first three initials are Mr. Nickle's) with a market capitalization of under \$50 million. (In com-

parison, a recent market shaker, Dome Petroleum Ltd., another Calgary independent, that has made a potentially enormous find in the Beaufort Sea, has a market capitalization of \$2.4 billion.)

Mr. Nickle's large profile, relative to his company, comes with his background. A second generation oil man (his father made and lost fortunes before finally striking it rich through the sale of oil interests to Gulf Oil Canada Ltd. and Ashland Oil Canada Ltd.), Mr. Nickle has been at one time or another in his life. A shoe salesman, a newspaperman, a broadcaster, a Progressive Conservative member of Parliament, a collector, a philanthropist and only recently, a full-time oil executive.

### Forecasts

Even more important in his rise to near oracle-status in the Canadian oil patch, is the number of times Mr. Nickle has been right in forecasting business and political developments. As a Tory member of Parliament between 1951 and 1956 (he eventually left because politics "were frustrating") he helped formulate Canada's first energy policy and foresaw the need for a trans-Canada pipeline, from the west to Ontario, to back out foreign oil. That pipeline was eventually built in the 1960s.

At the same time he called for tax incentives to enable individual investors to help finance the industry and keep it Canadian. Twenty years later those incentives were initiated and in part have led to the boom of the past three years. But in the meantime much of the industry fell into foreign control because of lack of financing and onerous death taxes. "Many of us here are still bitter," Mr. Nickle said, "about the government's lack of foresight and understanding about the future importance of the Canadian energy industry."

Many first generation oil barons in the west, including Mr. Nickle's father and the influential Harvie and McMahon families, ended up selling all, or part of their interests in their oil companies to U.S. concerns who were the only ones big enough to swallow them. Ironically, the McMahon's company, Pacific Petroleum Ltd., was repatriated by Canada's state-owned oil company Petrocan last year for \$1.5 billion.

In 1969 Mr. Nickle led a group of oilmen to Ottawa to press for extension of the pipeline to Montreal from Sarnia, Ontario, to push out even more cheap foreign oil because of what he saw as an eventual explosion of world prices caused by a Middle East cartel. Ottawa ignored him. The OPEC crisis hit in 1973 and the pipeline was extended in 1977.

### Watchword

Canadian control has long been Mr. Nickle's watchword, but actually trying to achieve it himself in the early 1970s almost put him under. Ever since 1936 when Mr. Nickle started the bible of the Canadian oil industry — the *Nickle Daily Oil Bulletin* — he also participated in the industry through a family company that purchased interests in oil and gas and invested in oil company shares. In 1972, after selling his publishing interests to Southern Press Ltd., he went full-time with the family oil company, which went public in 1973 as Conventures.

Today 33 percent voting control is held by the Nickle family, and since 1975 about 20 percent (fully diluted) has been held by Dickenson Mines Ltd. of Toronto.

What propelled Mr. Nickle into the oil business in 1972 was the Canadianization of Alberta Natural Gas Co. which for him still symbolizes the constant lack of support for the west coming from eastern Canada. ANG, at that time about 70 percent owned by Pacific Gas & Electric of San Francisco, operated the Canadian portion of a pipeline carrying gas to California from Alberta.

Built around the time of construction of the Trans-Canada gas pipeline to eastern Canada, ANG became a potent symbol of western Canadian independence. ANG's line paid 40 percent more for Alberta gas and provided alternative markets to selling through Trans-Canada to the East, which Mr. Nickle maintains was set up to benefit the East at the expense of the west from a price and routing standpoint.

Part of the government's conditions for approval of the ANG pipeline was a promise to eventually boost Canadian ownership to more than 50 percent. On five occasions ANG tried to raise equity capital in the financial centers of the east and failed. When in 1972 an



Carl Olaf Nickle

issue was pulled the final time for lack of "investor interest," Mr. Nickle personally went to the Bank borrowed \$5.7 million and through Conventures cooly purchased 22 percent of ANG, boosting Canadian ownership to over 50 percent, thus Canadianizing and westernizing it concurrently.

### Hindsight

In hindsight a brilliant decision, the purchase of ANG shares "damn near made me go broke in 1974," Mr. Nickle said. Stockpiling of natural gas in the aftermath of the OPEC crisis slashed demand, market value of Conventures' ANG shares dropped by \$2 million and dividends were not enough to cover interest payments.

Now the ANG shares are worth three times what Mr. Nickle paid for them; their dividends are still

ing \$900,000 a year into Conventures coffers and they also give Conventures an indirect stake in Alberta's fledgling petrochemical industry and the pre-built portion of the \$15 billion Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline.

It is not the only time that Canadianization has been profitable for Mr. Nickle. When Ashland U.S. of Grit Oil owned by his father, Mr. Nickle started to build up an eventual portfolio of 187,000 Ashland Canada shares which he sold for \$2.6 million capital gain when Ashland Canada was sold to Kaiser Resources Ltd. last year. After the sale Mr. Nickle immediately picked up 100,000 shares of Kaiser for \$1.5 million bringing Canada content to 45 percent. In less than a year those shares were worth \$3.5 million at

the peak of the late summer stock market frenzy. With the recent market slide their value has slipped to about \$3 million.

That kind of an investment track record is one of the reasons Conventures has been such a keen market performer lately, tripling in price to about \$9 in the past three years. It is also why Conventures' financial reports are snapped up by investors who use its substantial

junior companies Conventures has just launched a \$2 million exploration program in the United States which is becoming a mecca for Canadian juniors because of higher prices and better markets.

Last year, income from dividends, interest and capital gains was 67 percent of gross income down from 78 percent in 1973. Mr. Nickle anticipates that net production revenue last year could exceed

prone area — at a time when most industry observers scoffed at the area's potential. Since then Conventures has spent \$10 million in the region on drilling and land acquisitions. Based on current land values alone, Mr. Nickle says the investment is already worth \$40 million and claims Conventures stake in gas discovered on its lands is already worth 60 billion cubic feet (with a net present worth of about

**'Many of us here are still bitter about the government's lack of foresight and understanding about the future importance of the Canadian energy industry.'**

portfolio listing as a guide for what to buy. At the recent market peak Conventures portfolio of 18 energy and transmission companies was worth \$50 million of \$6 per share on a fully diluted basis or two thirds of the company's trading value. That's almost double the book value of \$26 million.

As well as giving Conventures a certain zest, the portfolio is also used to secure long term debt (convertible notes and the like) and helps produce much better terms — an average 6 percent interest rate vs. the current going rate of 13 percent or 14 percent — and saves Conventures about \$1.2 million a year, Mr. Nickle reckons.

While the portfolio has given the company a relatively cheap and indirect entry to all exciting oil and gas plays in Canada the real spur behind renewed investor interest in Conventures is the company's increased direct oil and gas activity.

Although not an operator in any plays Conventures completed an exploration budget of \$10 million in 1979 with the lion's share directed at one of the hottest oil and gas plays in North America — the 26,000 square mile "Deep Basin" play extending northwest from northwestern Alberta and into British Columbia. Also like a host of

\$2 million or more than 10 times 1973 net production revenue of \$145,000. Overall net income rose to \$4.9 million in 1978, again more than 10 times 1973's \$405,000. At the first half of 1979 net income was already \$2.5 million.

Combined with its portfolio exposure Conventures gives an investor a greater crack at more excitement than many companies. But the current zinger is its stake in the Deep Basin play where more than \$1 billion has been spent in the past four years in frenzied exploration of what could be one of the world's largest gas finds. Estimates that proven and probable reserves in the basin are already 4 to 10 trillion cubic feet with a potential, he claims, for 100 trillion to 400 trillion cubic feet. For a perspective, that compares to established reserves in Alberta of 60 tcf. In addition Mr. Nickle claims current proven and probable reserves of oil discovered in the basin range from 30 billion barrels to 100 billion barrels. But he says the potential is much higher — 100 million barrels to 1 billion barrels.

Obviously Mr. Nickle is optimistic. He started investing in the basin with Canadian Hunter Explorations Ltd., the company that first identified the basin as a potential gas

While the Deep Basin play will probably provide most of Conventures' bread and butter in future years the company also has a 1 percent gross overriding interest in 213,000 acres in the heart of the Beaufort Sea play plus a 0.64 percent interest in the Panarctic Oil Ltd. consortium searching for hydrocarbons in Canada's arctic islands.

Looking back on Conventures success Mr. Nickle figures a good oilman has to be a "gambler at heart." But so far whenever Mr. Nickle has flipped the coin of fortune it always seems to come right side up and in mint condition. Typical was the time when Mr. Nickle was at a draw for an automobile where the last ticket drawn won. With two tickets left Mr. Nickle offered to buy one of them for \$1,000. One of the tickets holders agreed but hoisted the price to \$2,500. Mr. Nickle paid, his ticket won and he drove home in the Cadillac.

## Open Pit Mining Complex in Alberta

CALGARY, Alberta (IHT) — Alastair Maclean has considered it as a setting for a book. Worldwide delegations have visited it to see how it is done and Canadians talk about it as the start of a potential mine case for dwindling conventional oil reserves.

It is the sprawling \$2.2-billion Suncor project — some say the largest open pit mining operation in the world — located north of Edmonton, Alberta near Fort McMurray. The target of this mining operation is surprisingly, oil (129,000 barrels a day) which is most commonly recovered by drilling for it and having it conveniently flow to the surface.

But not in this case. The oil, tantalizingly trapped in Alberta's northern tar sands, has long since lost its fluid state, has mixed with sand and looks and handles more like asphalt. It needs to be mined then processed into high quality synthetic crude oil.

It is all a bit like trying to get the genie out of the bottle. Northern Alberta is saturated with about 1 trillion barrels of oil locked in the tar sands, enough to meet Canada's energy needs for centuries. But at best experts estimate that only about 250 billion to 300 billion barrels could be recovered. Yet even that is equal to Middle East reserves and more than 30 times Canada's conventional oil reserves of about 8 billion barrels.

### Huge Costs

While these potential reserves are touted as a panacea to oil shortages it is not quite that easy. The trouble is the enormous cost of tapping the oil of the myriads of tar sands either through a mining operation or where the deposits lie much deeper through in-situ recovery methods which heat the deposits and then pump them to the surface.

Canada's first oil sands plant, costing \$830 million and operated by Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd., now a division of Suncor Inc., was started in 1967, 11 years before Suncor. But wild cost increases, the ease of these huge facilities, led to an accumulated deficit of \$30 million by 1972 and even with rising domestic prices (and a recent agreement to give Great Canadian world oil prices for its product in return for increasing production by 15,000 barrels a day from 45,000 barrels) it

will take until the end of this year to eliminate it.

These same higher world prices will probably make Suncor profitable as well but without them Suncor would be in severe trouble. Unexpected operating problems in the mining and processing operations, breakdowns in the extreme cold of Alberta's winters — and usual shutdowns associated with such a large facility have until recently kept the facility limping along at well below capacity production.

That is why it is estimated that Suncor's loss in the first half of this year hit \$45 million because of marginal production volumes (40,000 barrels a day). Better secondarily, operating results with 80,000 barrels a day on average plus higher world prices (about \$24 a barrel) could wipe out the first half loss and leave a small profit of \$500,000, some observers say. But that can vary among Suncor's nine partners, depending at what time this year they began to account for the operations.

Canada Cities-Service Ltd. for example still maintains that it will show a loss from its 17.6-percent stake in Suncor by yearend. Other firms including Esso Resources Canada Ltd. (25 percent), Gulf Canada Resources Inc. (13.4 percent), Petro-Canada Exploration Inc. (12 percent), Alberta Energy Co. (10 percent), Alberta Government (8 percent), Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. (5 percent), Petrofina Canada Inc. (5 percent), and Pan-Canadian Petroleum Ltd. (4 percent) will not reveal their individual profit or loss projections. But some say they still hope for a small profit.

greement over projections that in 1980 Suncor's production of heavy colored synthetic crude oil should produce handsome profits — some say as much as \$114 million based on still higher world oil prices but below capacity production of 80,000 barrels a day.

Its current average capacity is 109,000 barrels a day which with minor adjustments could be boosted to full capacity of 129,000 barrels a day. Since operating costs could fall when production hits full tilt, profits could bust out to more than \$300 million by 1981 if production problems can be eliminated.

The confirmation of this rosy scenario comes from a recent rush to pick up part of the Suncor deal by Hudson's Bay and Petrofina for a combined price of \$365 million.

But there are still doubts about these projects. Suncor, which was rescued amid much publicity in a Winnipeg motel room back in 1975 by governments which stepped into the place vacated by a private banker, had lost none of its controversial flavor. Operating costs in the first full year of operation are expected to leapfrog by \$100 million, according to estimates compiled in 1977. And mining problems, the biggest production inhibitor to date, may have to be corrected by a \$300-million purchase of new earth moving equipment.

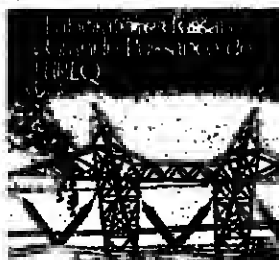
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# Os New 200-Mile Limit Has Created Bonanza for Fishing Industry

By Ralph Surette

**HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (IHT)** — Fishing, a poverty-stricken activity for a century along Canada's coasts, has suddenly turned into a gold rush. Since the declaration of the 200-mile economic zone on Jan. 1, 1977, fish values have doubled to \$650 million. They will be up another 30 percent this year. Some species have quadrupled in value while herring has gone up by a factor of 10.

As in all situations, the scramble for a bigger share of the bonanza inevitably results in conflict. Within the country, the large companies and the small fishermen are fighting over fish prices and other matters. The provinces have been struggling against the federal government for more jurisdiction over the fishery and there are constant battles between various interests over catch quotas, boat licensing, equipment usage and other aspects of fishery management.

Externally, the extended zone has resulted in friction between Canada and the United States, which also imposed a 200-mile zone in 1977.

At the National Claims Conference in Washington, D.C., the two countries agreed on the division of the continental shelf, but the Atlantic coast and there have been both rough negotiations over both seabed jurisdiction and management of migratory fish.

Incidents of conflict have flared up repeatedly, the most recent one being over salmon on the Pacific coast in September. American fishermen followed the migrating

stocks into Canada's 200-mile zone because the United States does not recognize any national jurisdiction over tuna past 12 miles. Canada arrested 29 tuna boats. The United States retaliated by banning Canadian tuna from the U.S. market. The matter is now being negotiated.

The 200-mile limit has also had its victims: the long-distance fleets of Europe and Japan which have found themselves progressively removed from Canadian waters. Since similar national zones were declared off the coasts of Africa and Latin America, many European companies have been left high and dry, with no alternative fishing grounds. For example, the "big four" of the West German fishing industry — Nordsee, Hanseatische, Nordstern and Pickenpick — remained with 27 extensive factory ships, some of them brand new. The matter was aggravated because North Sea herring stocks have fallen dangerously low.

The catch of the larger foreign fishing nations — the Soviet Union, Japan, Portugal, Spain, Poland and East and West Germany — within the Canadian zone and on the remaining banks outside it, has dropped by about 75 percent in the past four years. It will decline more as Canada progressively increases its catching capacity. France, which has special claims because it owns the islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and Denmark with its Greenland base have had only small declines.

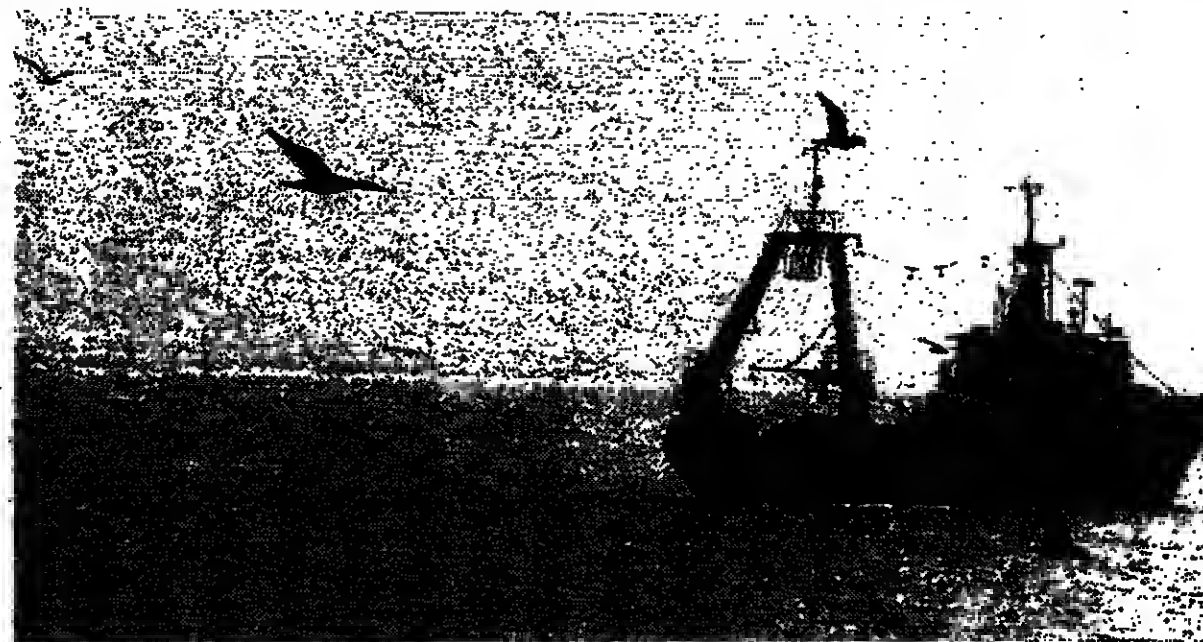
Canada meanwhile has replaced the U.S.S.R. as the largest fishing nation off its Atlantic coast (where

two-thirds of the Canadian fishery is concentrated). But the quotas removed from the foreign nations have not all gone to Canada. Simply, the stocks were so badly overfished that overall quotas were drastically reduced. In 1975, the Atlantic coast catch was 2 million metric tons. Last year it was less than 1.5 million, with Canada taking 1 million and the U.S.S.R. 200,000 tons.

## Reduction

It is the net reduction of the catch worldwide more than anything that seems to have driven prices up. They appear destined to continue rising. In a recent study the U.S. Department of Commerce concluded that there will be a world shortage of fish protein by 1985. At the same time, fish consumption in North America — historically low at six kilograms per capita a year — has begun to rise by a kilogram per person on average.

Meanwhile, the Europeans and Japanese have been left with much idle capital and equipment. They have sought other means by which to participate in the Canadian fishery, to enter "by the back door" as it were. "Joint Ventures" have been established in which European boats catch part of the Canadian quota, bring the fish ashore for processing and then sell it on their home markets. The advantage for Canada is that the arrangement gives access to European markets. However, these deals have been limited because Canadian fishermen protested that they wanted to catch the fish themselves. Direct "over-the-side" sales by fishermen to Eu-



A stern-ended trawler, part of Nova Scotia's fleet.

ropean boats at sea have been tried, but Canadian processors complained that they were being denied the fish, and the practice has been stopped.

Attempts by European fish companies to buy Canadian companies have not been successful. Canadians, already sensitive to large-scale foreign ownership in the economy, did not want another sector to fall into outside hands. In the most celebrated case, the federal government

blocked Nordsee from buying Ocean Harvesters, a Newfoundland fish company. Some fish gear companies, mostly Scandinavian, have set up shop but there has been no large scale penetration by European capital.

The Japanese on the other hand have taken more subtle routes and appear to be succeeding remarkably, especially on the Pacific coast. Through their large trading firms like Marubeni and Mitsubishi, the

Japanese have been extending loans to Canadian fish companies in the form of debentures against future fish deliveries. They have also been working out various deals through middlemen and buying out smaller fish companies, thus getting around the provisions of Canada's controls on foreign investment.

Whether this is good or bad is a matter of heated controversy. Many fear the Pacific coast salmon and herring industries will ultimately

become entirely Japanese-controlled, as they are in Alaska.

However, the more dramatic flashpoint remains the relationship with the Americans. Per se, negotiations between the two governments have been smooth enough. But American fishermen are in a hostile and expansionist mood and have been the source of recurring diplomatic incidents.

They want their government to be tougher with Canada. They feel

Canadian fishermen are unfairly subsidized, and with the help of some U.S. senators they have been pressing for a punitive tariff against all Canadian fish imports. Last winter they blockaded a Canadian ship with a cargo of fish destined for the Boston market. They consistently overfish quotas worked out by their government with Ottawa, thus provoking Canada into retaliation and Washington into counter-retaliation. For a time last year the two countries mutually expelled each other's fishermen from their territorial waters.

A comprehensive agreement has actually been reached by the two governments on the thorniest issue — Georges Bank, a rich fishing ground in the Atlantic of which the northeastern one-third is in dispute. The agreement creates joint fishery management between the two countries in the area and contains provisions for international arbitration to determine who owns the seabed.

But the American Senate must ratify it, and a fishermen's lobby is working hard to have it defeated, saying Canada got too much. If the treaty is voted down, it will mean a renewal of the state of virtual anarchy in fish management that existed on the bank until recently.

Occasional flareups over the fishery seem likely to be a constant sore point between the two countries for years to come, although so far relations between them have not been embittered because of this. Both governments have expressed the desire that the fishery disputes not spill over into other areas of economic relations.

## Bull Market in Holstein Semen

By Dick Brown

**TORONTO (IHT)** — Canada's agricultural ventures run all the way from growing wheat to keeping bees, but the greatest success story of recent years — and the most intriguing — involves holstein cattle.

Canadian holsteins are now generally recognized as the finest in the world. At a recent sale in Ontario, Japanese buyers paid a record \$400,000 for a holstein bull calf, and there are rumors of a Japanese offer to buy a top bull for \$2 million. But the truly astonishing thing about the holstein business is the amount that farmers and speculators from the city — are paying for bull semen.

Debutists, lawyers and university professors are buying vials of bull semen — much of it from bulls that are long dead — the way a Wall Street broker trades stocks. The vials, or "straws," as they are known in the trade, are deep frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in stainless steel vacuum tanks. Traders buy a quantity of vials at, say, \$10 each (it is paper transaction), then, if the donor bull proves to be an outstanding producer, they may sell the vials at \$100 apiece, sometimes much more.

Don Albrecht, a cattle and bull semen broker in Ontario, recalls that, 10 years ago, one vial of semen from a bull named Rosendale Count Crystan went for \$750. When you consider that a bull may produce 600 vials a week, it is easy to understand why buyers pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for a good bull. If a bull's semen goes for \$100 a vial, he earns \$60,000 a week for his owner.

## Failure

One bull, ABC Reflection Sovereign, died more than 20 years ago and the few remaining vials of his semen are now valued at more than \$50,000 each. And if a vial is used to inseminate a cow, it fails to get her in calf, it is goodbye \$50,000.

Risk, of course, is part of the business. Claude Pickett, one of Canada's leading holstein breeders, owns a share of a cow called Hanover Hill Barb which is worth \$235,000 (the most expensive cow in the world), and when she lost a calf recently, an insurance company had to pay out \$117,500 to cover the loss.

Mr. Pickett owns a herd of holsteins that includes some of the most expensive cattle in the world. He has gone from small farmer to aggressive international dealer. "There were some Japanese cattle breeders visiting us here at the farm," he said, recalling the ins and outs of a deal, "and they were interested in a bull I had. I told them I wanted \$125,000 and they said there wasn't a chance. So a little later I suggested \$180,000, plus 1,200 ampoules of semen from a bull they had over there."

"They said absolutely not but I knew they wanted that bull and after another little while they came back and said, how about \$100,000 and 600 ampoules of semen? And I said fine. So I got the semen and I have some of it stored and I sold some of it at \$110 an ampoule."

He said the price of holsteins has increased tenfold

in the past 10 years. The next 10 years will be the same, he adds. "People have to eat."

Holstein prices began taking off in the early 1970s. Before that, a breeder could buy a top holstein cow for about \$10,000 — \$15,000 was high. Mr. Pickett recalls watching an Italian bid \$70,000 for a cow at an auction in 1973: "I sat there and I said to myself 'what the hell are things coming to? Things are going crazy.'"

What makes the Canadian holstein so popular? George Clemens, chairman of the Canadian holstein association of exporters, said the success of Canada's holsteins really began 70 years ago when North American and European breeders took separate routes. The North Americans emphasized dairy production, and Canadian breeders, in particular, developed an animal that produces a remarkably high quality of milk.

About 15,000 holsteins are flown out of the country every year. Italy is the largest customer, but they also go to Brazil, Mexico, Spain, West Germany, Switzerland, France and Japan. Last year, Canadian cattle exports, of all breeds, reached \$36 million — and holsteins accounted for 30 percent.

## Transport

The large export trade is also one reason for the booming market in holstein semen. A spokesman for Semen Canada, a marketing association for many eastern Canadian breeders, points out that a vial of semen is much easier to transport than a live bull, and much less expensive. And the risk of carrying an animal disease from country to country is eliminated. At the moment, Semenex has more than 2 million vials of semen in storage.

Developments in the gynecology of cattle have helped the market too. With techniques such as superovulation and embryo transplants, there is more demand for semen. They work like this. The breeder uses drugs to cause the cow to superovulate so that she is able to produce four or five embryos, and these are then transplanted into the wombs of other cows. And as long as these cows are healthy, their breeding does not matter. They do not even have to be holsteins. So an ordinary farm cow can give birth to a champion holstein.

Don Albrecht, the semen broker, said the process may allow breeders to take advantage of an intriguing tax break. He offers a hypothetical example. The semen from a champion bull is used to fertilize a champion cow. The result is an embryo that is then transplanted into a cow of modest value. This second cow is actually worth only \$1,000, but because she is carrying the embryo of a potential champion, the breeder pays \$100,000 — and he claims a business loss of \$99,000 on his tax return.

Breeders have yet to determine whether Canadian tax collectors will go along with the idea, but irrespective of their decision, the holstein business is still highly profitable. Mr. Pickett sits at his kitchen table and keeps an eye on his classy herd, out there in the barn, watching them on closed-circuit TV. As he watches, a stable hand is just finishing one of the day's chores — vacuuming the holsteins with a special vacuum cleaner. "The cows love it," Mr. Pickett says happily.



ABC Reflection Sovereign

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# Modern Trappers Enjoying Worldwide Boom in Sale of Furs

By Tom Puchniak

**WHITEHORSE, Yukon (IHT)** — Remember the grizzled fur-trapper, trading his skins for a sack of flour and some bacon to stock the log cabin larder? Forget him.

Today's trapper lives in a modern house, tends his miles of traplines

on a snowmobile, and if he is as good as David Nasagahuk (an Eskimo from Sachs Harbor in the western Arctic) he can earn \$50,000 a season when the white fox are plentiful. Alex van Bibber of Whitehorse says, "a guy who really gives 'er heck," can make \$20,000 during the winter trapping season. Not bad for a part-time job, which

is what trapping has been until recently for more than 25,000 people throughout Canada. Summer jobs were once mandatory for financial survival. Today they are often optional, simply because the fur business is booming.

If you are wondering about the influence of the fur protest on all of this, wonder no more. The anti-

trapping lobby in Canada did have some effect in the mid-60s, when a gruesome film received wide distribution. But the Committee for Humane Trapping was established to pacify the protesters. The committee is still testing traps, while the protesters have shut theirs.

The annual outcry over baby harp seals is another matter. Since they are hunted, not trapped, and account for less than 5 percent of the Canadian fur business, it is not a source of great concern to most people in the fur trade.

## Dollar's Role

The fur boom is worldwide, but its effects are spectacular in Canada where the devalued dollar has played a key role. Europeans, Japanese and Americans are buying up Canadian pelts with a vengeance, and driving up the prices.

Canadian beaver sold for an average of \$20 a year ago. This year it is bringing over \$40, with top quality pelts selling for up to \$90 or \$100. Red fox prices have more than doubled at an average of more than \$100, with some bringing up to \$225. Mink, fisher, otter — all down the trapline — furs are up 50 percent or more. The choicest of furs — lynx — has buyers apace. At one of the season's early auctions a batch of first quality lynx brought a

Canadian record price of \$750 each.

This is good news for Canadian ranchers, wild animal trappers and wholesale firms such as the Hudson Bay Co., Canada's largest. It's not so good for the manufacturer who wants to buy a fur and make it into a coat. Canadian buyers in particular are mostly standing on the sidelines, watching prices soar beyond the range of their pocketbooks as furs are carted off to Europe or the United States where inflation is offset by a 10-20 percent discount on the Canadian dollar.

Even those extraordinary lynx prices will not deter European merchants because they are buying for fashion, where price is subordinate to style. Canadians must settle for the cheaper muskrat, racoon or sheepskin to keep them warm, while the finest Canadian furs grace the backs of foreigners who may endure nothing colder than an air-conditioned limousine. This underscores a curious situation: despite producing the world's foremost quality pelts, Canada remains a net importer of furs.

For decades raw fur exports hovered around \$30 million a year. In the past four years they have taken a quantum leap, registering \$82 million last year. That was for 11 million pelts. On the other side of the ledger, Canada imported 22 million furs worth \$91 million.

What the figures tell is a story of quality versus quantity. Those cold Canadian winters produce animals with luxuriant fur — too luxuriant for the Canadian market. So the pricey furs are sent out of the country and less expensive types are brought in to clothe the frugal Canadians, who find cold comfort in the knowledge that the world's most elegant people are sporting Canadian furs.

Here we touch upon probably the most significant ingredient in the current fur explosion: Fashion, with a capital "F" for fur. If the world is not seized with fur madness, it is certainly experiencing "fur chic." Yves Saint Laurent, Givenchy, Pierre Balmain, Oscar de la Renta, Bill Blass and Canada's Leo Chevalier are only a few of the designers who have turned their talents to working with fur. The fashion industry promotes its product with such evocative phrases as "fur magic," and may not be far off the mark.

Sophisticated cutting techniques and new treatment processes have produced fur as light and supple as any fabric. Beaver plucked of its long bristly black hairs and sheared very short can take on the elegance, if not the mystique, of mink. Similar marvels can be worked with racoon, lending it the air of a more expensive fox or sable. Most furs

can be dyed, sometimes with startling results. A fox which starts silver-gray at the top, may end up powder blue at the bottom in a process of shading which defies detection. Subtlety has surrendered to the disco craze as coats sport everything, including sequins across the color spectrum.

Since the early 1970s, fashion has also included fur garments for men. The trend began with sports celebrities such as football's star Joe Namath, and quickly filtered downward. The staid racoon coat of college football days has given way to contemporary styles almost as varied as those for women. The question of whether mink can be masculine is academic. Mink and every other fur is now being worn by men. The one remaining barrier for more traditional males is price. Retailers find many men reluctant to spend \$3,000 on a fur coat for themselves, while they would not hesitate to pay that — and more — if it were for a woman.

## Bubble

If anything is going to burst this fur-buying bubble, it may well be price resistance on a general scale. Will people buy a racoon coat at \$2,500 this year, when it cost \$1,800 last year? It is the kind of question industry people nervously ponder at

the start of each season. So far, they have been reassured.

Even as auction houses set new price records, retailers from department stores to the most chic boutiques are selling their stock like nobody's business. Stores which used to carry second-hand furs as a sideline, now deal exclusively in used garments, often priced in the thousands of dollars.

That same attitude helps drive fur prices to dizzying heights on the auction block, and means good times for Canadian trappers who have persevered through the lean years. But not everyone is cashing in. Some trappers cannot wait for the auctions, or do not bother. They may take \$50 or \$75 from the local Hudson Bay post for a pelt which will later bring the company \$200, or more at auction.

Right now the fur industry is riding high, with several record seasons under its belt and a seemingly endless appetite in the marketplace. Since the number of fur-bearing animals is relatively limited, the trend seems clear — even higher prices for fur. In Canada, where furs have always been valued as more than a luxury, they now appear to be nothing less than a long-term investment against the relentless onslaught of rising oil prices and falling temperatures.

## Home-Grown Wines Gain Respect

By Dick Brown

**TORONTO (IHT)** — A couple of years ago, a Canadian TV crew took to the streets of Paris to offer samples of Canadian wine to passers-by. The camera recorded a series of wincing, puckered faces.

For many years, most Canadians felt the same way. They bought European wines, especially French, in far greater quantities than their own domestic wines, even though imported wines are much more expensive in Canada because they are heavily taxed.

But a couple of recent developments may nudge Canadians into giving their wines a bit more respect.

For one thing, Canadian vintners have begun producing wines made with European, *vinifera* grapes, instead of the hardier *labrusca* grapes. *Labrusca* grapes are better at withstanding the Canadian climate, but they tend to produce a wine that is heavy, sweet, and fruity, with a flavor that many experts describe as "toxy."

Most Canadian wines are made in British Columbia and Ontario — mainly in Ontario — and now that domestic *vinifera* wines are available, their sales are picking up. In August, for the first time, Ontario wine stores sold more bottles of Ontario wine than imported wine.

But only part of the credit goes to the Canadian winegrowers. Provincial governments control the sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, and Ontario's liquor control board uses a pricing system that heavily favors the local wines. On average, imported wines are marked up 123 percent (and this is on top of federal import taxes). Ontario-made wines are marked up only 38 percent.

Prices are also soaring because of the weakness of the Canadian dollar against European currencies. A good, but not outstanding Bordeaux — Rothschild's Mouton-Cadet, for example — costs \$7.25 in Ontario (for 26 ounces). Obviously, most wine drinkers find this a bit too steep for regular consumption.

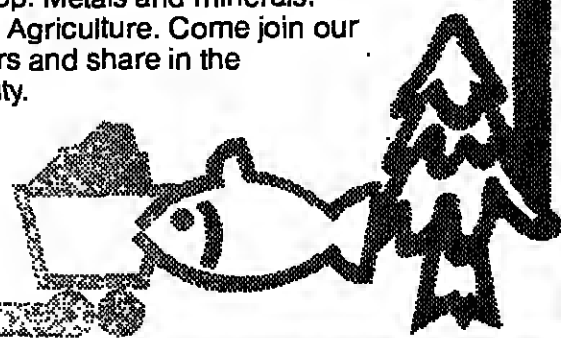
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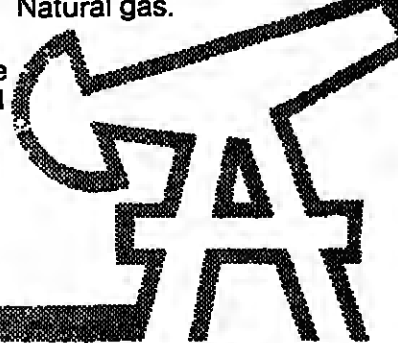
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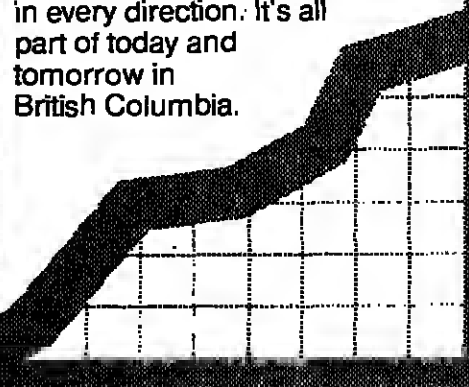
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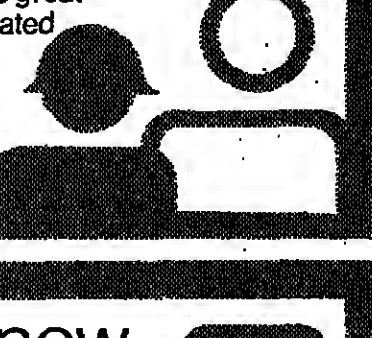
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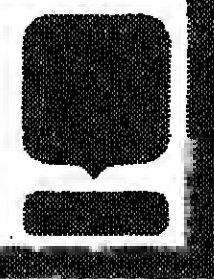
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## Effective Foreign Policy Seen as Major Objective

(Continued from Page 75)

ery policy. We're prepared to cooperate. We're prepared to make available resources that are surplus to our needs and we're prepared to do that in a context of recognizing the very basic friendship between our two nations — but we have interests of our own to protect and we will naturally protect them.

**Q:** Continuing on the oil theme. From what I have noticed, Canadian gasoline prices are among the lowest in the world. It has been said that America still does not perceive that there is an energy crisis. How about Canada? Do you think Canadians are aware of the crisis here?

**A:** No, I think they're not. I think that we've grown accustomed to low-cost energy that has led to some very wasteful use. It's a practice we have to change. We are now seeking agreement from the provinces on an energy package that includes pricing and conservation and substitution measures. But there's no question that we are paying less than we should, and we are wasting more than we should now. It's a difficult public policy question because there is a widespread suspicion of the multinationals, a widespread suspicion of so-called "experts."

I think that most people believe that in a country that is as well endowed with resources as ours is, there must be cheap supplies somewhere and they're very skeptical of governments and very skeptical of corporations. That makes it more difficult to make the case that we are enjoying a luxury that is denied to Europeans, denied to Japanese, denied to most of the nations that we compete with. The grave danger for us is that our own domestic energy supplies are running down. Now there are many new potential supplies capable of being brought on stream but that will only come with higher prices and discipline.

**Q:** The Canadian economy has always depended on its raw materials for export revenue. Today, the industrial sector appears to be relatively weak. It would seem that with the fulcrum of world trade shifting to sophisticated products, Canada is more and more at a serious disadvantage in having a resource economy that can compete on world markets. How does the government intend to rectify this situation, which is creating this huge balance of payments deficit?

**A:** Well we are clearly, fundamentally still a resource nation although the large reality obscures some important smaller realities. There have been some major technological advances by Canadian companies and we now have some companies that are operating successfully on a world scale and penetrating markets around the world.

**Q:** The matter of Quebec. You've indicated that you do not intend to play a special role in the spring referendum on sovereignty association with the province of Quebec with the rest of Canada. You've also prohibited federal crown corporations from contributing funds, promoting the federalist stance in the referendum campaign. Why are you taking what appears to be a passive role in the situation that many, both inside and outside Canada, see as pivotal in the future of a unified Canada?

**A:** Well, our role as a federal government isn't passive, it's just different. The former federal government, which was led by a French Canadian, whose personality was popular, but whose policies were not, in Quebec, had fallen into a confrontationist style, in the sense that it was Quebec against Ottawa. I think that it reached a stage where it was hurting the federalist cause and I think that it was time to have

a different attitude from Ottawa to cool out the artificial differences, which were partly personality between Premier Levesque and former Prime Minister Trudeau, and to focus upon the real areas of either agreement or disagreement.

We've already moved in a number of fields to indicate matters where the former federal government was rigid, and it consequently identified the federal system with rigidity. We have been able to substitute reform for rigidity. We've done it in a minor matter concerning lotteries. We've done it in a major matter concerning jurisdiction over resources undersea. And I think that one of our great accomplishments over the last five months has been that the press in Quebec is no longer filled with feuds between Ottawa and Quebec.

The former situation had led the citizen in Quebec to see the capital of his province fighting with the capital of his country, and I think that accentuated the sense of difference. Now there is another element to this, and that is that Mr. Trudeau, to his immense credit, made some fundamental changes in the sense of comfort that French-speaking Canadians felt in the whole country. He did that principally through his language law. I think there was some apprehension that those reforms might not survive the departure of a French Canadian prime minister, that Quebecers could be secure in their country only with a Quebec prime minister. And I think it's been very important that we've been able to demonstrate that the gains won for the people of Quebec during the Trudeau years outlast Mr. Trudeau.

They've become a permanent part of the nation. Again, I think that adds to the strength of federalism in the province of Quebec. There is a very real question as to whether or not it would be productive for a federal government, whoever was the prime minister, to become too aggressively involved in what is, after all, a provincial referendum. It affects the future of the nation but it is, for the moment, a debate within a province as if it looked like we were taking unfair advantage of our spending power or of the activities of crown corporations, to fix the question. That I think would be negative to federalism.

Now we've got an opportunity, as a nation government, a new one, a young one, to open some questions that have been closed. My assumption is that most Quebecers want to stay in the nation, they want to expand in a large house, rather than to be confined to a small one. But they want to have some sense that they can expand without cost to their culture, without cost to their identity. It may well be that it is easier for an English-speaking prime minister to give that guarantee, to demonstrate that opportunity for them, than it was for a French-speaking prime minister. This because there would always be the assumption that the freedom would be there so long as the French Canadian was there, that it would be gone when an English Canadian became prime minister. I think we are well on the way to dismissing that particular apprehension.

Obviously, over the next two, three years, the federal and provincial governments of Canada are going to have to find agreement on a rearrangement of our federal system that will be quite profound in some aspects. It is always easier to do those things in calm times than during a campaign. What we have to do in the first instance is establish an atmosphere of partnership. That, we have been pursuing. I think, aggressively and successfully, and we will continue to do that for the foreseeable future.







**CELEBRATING 25 YEARS**[illegible]

30%	26 1/2%	NICOR 2.52	8.4	5	142	30%	29 1/2%	30
35	36	NICO pf1.90	6.2		2	30 1/2%	30 1/4%	30 1/2 + 2
28 1/2%	21%	NorFwn 1.92	8.0	4	133	23%	23 1/4%	23% + 1/4
25%	17 1/4%	Norlin 1.60	8.9	4	24	18 1/4%	17%	10 - 3/4
28 1/2%	18 1/4%	Norric 1.40	6.8	5	83	20 1/2%	20 1/4%	20 1/4 + 1/4

[illegible][illegible]



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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High Month Close Low Month Div. \$/S Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Chgs										High Month Close Low Month Div. \$/S Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Chgs											
High	Low	Div.	\$/S	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Chgs	High	Low	Div.	\$/S	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Chgs
274	30	BeerShev	3.57	5	31%	31	31	31	31	+	22	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
275	30	Beck's	1.57	5	411%	31	31	31	31	+	23	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
14	14	Barrings	2.50	7.4	4	25%	15%	15%	15%	+	24	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
19	19	Square	1.50	7.2	4	25%	15%	15%	15%	+	25	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
11	11	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	26	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
11	11	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	27	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	28	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	29	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	30	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	31	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	32	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	33	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	34	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	35	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	36	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	37	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	38	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	39	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	40	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	41	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	42	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	43	19	Tracer	5.42	1.9	8	97	20%	25%	25%	+
16	16	St. John	1.50	5.4	7.5	12%	12%	12%	12%	+	44	19									

**MANUFACTURERS HANOVER**  
The banking source. Worldwide.

### Good Earnings Prospects for UBS

Improvements in net interest income and the larger volume characterizing underwriting, stock market, gold and foreign exchange transactions have contributed to UBS' favourable income trend. Financial 1979 is expected to close with a good result.



Union Bank of Switzerland











[illegible]

ALGARVE	C	6	Overcast	MADRID	C	15	Fair
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Misty	MAAMI	21	69	Fair
ANKARA	12	53	Cloudy	MILAN	3	33	Fair
ATHENS	14	54	Fair	MONTREAL	1	37	Fair
BEIRUT	22	71	Overcast	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BELGRADE	13	55	Overcast	MUNICH	6	42	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	33	Snow	NEW YORK	4	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	1	33	Overcast	NICE	11	51	Fair
BUCHAREST	13	55	Fair	OSLO	9	32	Fair
BUDAPEST	8	46	Rain	PARIS	8	46	Overcast
CASABLANCA	9	49	Overcast	PRAGUE	1	37	Misty
COPENHAGEN	14	54	Fair	REIMS	10	50	Snowy
COSTA OBL SOL	21	69	Overcast	SOFIA	1	35	Misty
DUBLIN	5	41	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	35	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	1	33	Fair	TEHRAN	1	33	Fair
FLORENCE	11	51	Misty	TEL AVIV	22	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	42	Misty	TOKYO	18	58	Fair
GENEVA	7	44	Rain	TUNIS	17	62	Cloudy
HILSINGEN	1	33	Misty	VIENNA	6	46	Cloudy
HOUSTON	17	65	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Overcast
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	50	Fair
LA PALMAS	21	69	Fair	ZURICH	8	46	Misty
LISBON	14	54	Rain				
LONDON	5	41	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Cloudy	Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT of 1700.			

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Wind Direction

TS

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Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

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▲▲▲

~▲~

**LONDON, Nov. 14 (UPI)** — A Siamese cat named Lucky went around the world in 14 days, riding in the baggage hold of a Pan American jet, a spokesman for London Heathrow Airport said yesterday.

The spokesman said the two-year-old cat was discovered Saturday — barely alive — in the corner of the hold of a Pan American Boeing 747 when the airliner arrived at Heathrow from San Francisco.

The spokesman said the cat's left hind leg was crushed and will have to be amputated. "After two weeks convalescence she will be ready to fly to her owners, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Adams," he said.

The cat took Lucky with them on a flight from the Pacific island of Guam to Miami on Oct. 9. During the flight, the cat escaped from its cage into the plane's baggage hold and was reported lost when the plane arrived in Miami.

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GUESS WHAT, SIR...

I HEARD THAT THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE PRINCIPAL HAVE BEEN ARGUING ABOUT THE LEAK IN THE CEILING...

THEY CAN'T DECIDE WHAT TO DO... I IMAGINE IT'S A FINANCIAL PROBLEM, WOULDN'T YOU SAY, SIR?

JUST EMPTY THE PAN AGAIN WILL YOU, MARCIE?

DAVE COVERLY

SMOKING IS SIMPLY A HABIT. HABITS ARE FORMED AND HABITS CAN BE BROKEN... DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

DR. PETER  
HEAD SHRINKER

YES

SMOKING IS SIMPLY A HABIT. HABITS ARE FORMED AND...

DR. PETER  
HEAD SHRINKER

YOU JUST SAID THAT.

BOSS, I HAVE SOME GOOD NEWS AND SOME BAD NEWS

THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT THE PERCHUK BROTHERS FINALLY PAID US

WHAT'S THE BAD NEWS?

THEIR CHECK BOUNCED

Coverly

SGT. SNORKEL?  
 PVT. BEETLE BAILEY  
 REPORTING FOR  
 DUTY

POP!

I'VE BEEN  
 READING TOO MANY  
 SUPER-HERO  
 COMIC BOOKS!

11-5  
 NOT A CHANCE

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LET ME SHOW YOU THAT SMOKING IS A DIRTY HABIT

...EMPTY ONE OF YOUR POCKETS

SEE ... FULL OF TOBACCO!

NOW, WHEN I'M THROUGH WITH YOU... YOUR POCKETS WILL BE CLEAN

Coverly

**PANEL 1:** Sara Howard, a young woman in a dress, is being escorted by a man in a suit (likely a doctor or nurse) through a hospital corridor. She looks concerned.

**PANEL 2:** Sara and the man are in a room. Sara is speaking, and the man is listening.

**PANEL 3:** A close-up of Sara and the man. Sara is speaking, and the man is responding.

**PANEL 4:** A close-up of Sara and the man. Sara is speaking, and the man is responding.

**Panel 1 Dialogue:**  
 SARA HASN'T SAID FIVE WORDS SINCE SHE WAS BROUGHT TO THE HOSPITAL. HOW DO YOU THINK YOU CAN CARE FOR HER AT HOME?  
 WE'LL MANAGE!

**Panel 2 Dialogue:**  
 SHE'S ALWAYS BEEN A HEADSTRONG GIRL, PEX-- YOU KNOW THAT. HER FATHER SPOILED HER.  
 YES, MRSBY SPOILED HER. GAVE HER ANYTHING SHE WANTED!

**Panel 3 Dialogue:**  
 BUT THAT'S NOT WHAT MADE HER ILL, NING! IT WAS AFTER WEST VICT--  
 SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF MENTAL ILLNESS!

**Panel 4 Dialogue:**  
 BRADLEY EDGEMORE PEX

"FEB. 16, 1976. PEKING. WELCOME BANQUET IS BIG SUCCESS."

"THE TOASTS SEEMED ENDLESS, SURELY NO AMERICAN ENVOY HAS EVER BEEN RECEIVED WITH SUCH OPEN AFFECTION."

"MY DISTINGUISHED RECORD OF WORKINGS WITH MINORITIES HAS OBVIOUSLY PRECEDED ME. ALSO, FACT THAT I GAVE TOAST IN JAPANESE SEEMS TO HAVE MADE QUITE AN IMPRESSION."

"FEB. 17. SENT MAO NEW REGULATORY TEAM WITH COMPLIMENTS."

681 Fawcett

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**LUGIE**  
 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**YOWLL**  
 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**THELAH**  
 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

**COSMAT**  
 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

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**WHAT THE GUY WHO PUT A COUNTERFEIT COIN IN THE SCALE DID.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above caption.

**Answer here:**           **A**

(Answers tomorrow)

**Yesterday's** | **Jumbles:** VIPER STAID JOVIAL DOUBLE  
**Answer:** What the swimming instructor knew—ALL THE DIVES

Nathan  
11-15

"WORLD IT HELP IF I CALLED BEFORE I COME OVER, MR. WILSON"

**THE OBSTACLE RACE**  
*The Fortunes of Women Painters and Their Work*  
By Germaine Greer. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.  
Illustrated. 373 pp. \$25.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THOUGH one hadn't an inkling of it from reading the *Female Eunuch*, "she" appeared as a figurehead, Germaine Greer turns out to be sufficiently versed in the history of Western painting to write about it in tones that imply an expertise that is unique. "The present writer's only excuse for attempting this book," she writes in her introduction to "The Obstacle Race: The Fortunes of Women Painters and Their Work," "is that it would not have done to have waited another 70 years for it." Such a disarmingly self-effacing concession would have served to excuse Einstein, had he wanted to use it, for introducing the theory of relativity in 1905 instead of 1975. But somehow, in the case of Germaine Greer's book, the apology creates an expectation that is not fulfilled.

For all the erudition she displays in trying to answer the question "Why are there no great women artists?" there seems to be some confusion at the heart of her thesis—some ambiguity in her attitude toward the role she feels women ought to have played. On the one hand, she dismisses the question that inspired her book as being ridiculous. One oughtn't to ask why there are no great women artists because "The conception of art history as a succession of giants standing alone in an unpeopled landscape is fundamentally phallicist. The seven wonders of the world are not the only things worth looking at in it, neither can one hope to understand the greatness of, say, Chardin, if one does not know of the existence of [Annual Vallée] Coster."

eager to divest women of their status as outcasts.

None of this is to suggest "The Obstacle Race" isn't useful: a survey of the many important women painters whose history, one excuse or another, has been tried to consign to oblivion, the currents flowing at cross-purposes in this work are too broad to miss. The confusion is neatly summarized in the book's concluding graph, where Greer writes: "It is then no female Leonardo, no female Titian, no female Pollock, but the reason does not lie in the fact that women have wombs, or can have babies, that their brains are smaller, that they lack wit, that they are not sensual. The reason is simply that you cannot make great artists of women who have been damaged, with wills that are defective, with libidos that have been driven out of reach and are diverted into neurotic channels. Western art is in large measure phallic, for the concept of personhood which it demonstrates is in many ways anti-social, even psychotic, but the neurosis of the artist is of a very different kind from the easily cultured self-destruction of women. In our time we have seen too much art and women changing in ways that, if we do not lose them, bring both closer together."

Speculation

But what does all this mean? If women hadn't been diverted to neurotic channels, they would remain on the neurotic side of the fence? If so, then why were they there? Or a lack of female lib-

**Tone of Triumph**

On the other hand, she keeps claiming for such neglected figures as Artemisia Gentileschi (1593-1653?) and Elisabetta Sirani (1638-65) the quality of — well, yes — greatness. Of course, this may simply be a manner of speaking, a shorthand way of saying that these painters mattered too. But the uneasy sense that there is some sort of competition going on in Greer's mind is re-enforced by the tone of triumph she exudes when writing about "the woman who has been

called, by herself among others, the best French woman painter, Suzanne Valadon (1865-1938)," in whose relationship with her son, Maurice Utrillo, and her still younger lover, Andre Uter, "all the models of male and female interaction among artists were overturned."

NEW YORK (NYT) — The pure State Building, once the ta building in the world, has been ommended for the first time designation as an official New City landmark.

A resolution that could place building's facade and parts of its terior under the purview of the Landmarks Preservation Commission has been passed by Comm ers 3, which covers most the midtown area. The resolu includes the exterior of the Inf limestone, the two-story marble lobby, and the two b connecting the mezzanine le. The resolution must be appro the landmarks commission and Board of Estimate.

THE danger lurking in the deal shown today, from the writer's angle, is that readers will inspect the diagram and the bidding, draw a plausible but inaccurate conclusion, and turn disgustedly to another section of the paper or hurriedly pen a letter of indignant complaint to the editor on the subject of typoglyphy. Before taking either of these precipitate actions the reader should ask himself what could possibly cause East to pass originally with 14 high-card points and a strong six-card major suit, and what could possibly cause South to open three no-trump with a deconscrip 13 points.

The exotic systems sometimes favored by experts were not to blame on this occasion. The deal was influenced considerably by the result of the first deal.

North and South had begun the deal by bidding a penalty of 500 points. While brooding on this misfortune South opened the next hand with one club — only to be told that it was not his club. His bid was cancelled, the bidding reverted to West, and the unfortunate North was now condemned to silence throughout the auction.

When a player with an opening bid or better faces a partner who is required to pass, science goes out the window and psychology is the

of a diamond would have given defense the first five tricks.

West decided to play "safe," leading the heart jack. This did give away anything to the suit, it gave South a chance to make contract. And he took it.

The heart ace was the first to the declarer had to hope for eight tricks in the black suits, five clubs and three in spades. He decided to assume that the missing spade honors were on his right; so he decided to play for the club queen to be on his left.

Without even taking the sin precaution of playing the club 8 thereby guarding against a singleton queen on his right, South led the club jack. When this finesse succeeded, he tried the double finesse in spades by leading to the ten. Was then an easy matter to the clubs, repeating the spade finesse route, to take nine tricks.

If any of the three key bids had been misplaced for Bill South's improbable contract would have failed by five tricks for a pass.

East and his partner were deterred by this disaster. They were two silver linings: They broken even on the round and it had a very sad story to tell to anyone who would listen.

The writh who game for both sides. The writh who created this insoluble problem by his insatiation usually takes a stab at the three no-rump, since this is the commonest of all contracts. The stab is more attractive if one or both opponents have passed, since this apparently increases the chance that the silenced partner has a good hand.

This clue was deceptive in this case, because East created a psychological Pass: A normal opening of one spade would have discouraged South, and East had no wish to do that.

South accordingly stabbed at three no-rump, and East happily doubted. He was less happy with the result. He had maneuvered South into a terrible contract, but it succeeded. A normal opening lead

NORTH

♠72  
♥37843  
♦Q2  
♣A172

WEST(D)      EAST

♠5      ♣KJ986  
♥J1092      ♥KQ  
♦K854      ♦A123  
♣84      ♣10

SOUTH

♠AQ103  
♥A5  
♦107  
♣8553

North-South were vulnerable. The

| Deal: | North | East | South |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Pass  | Pass  | Pass | 3NT   |
| Pass  | Pass  | Pass | Pass  |
| Pass  | Pass  | Pass | Pass  |

West led the heart lead.

NORTH

♠ 7 2  
♥ 7 6 4 3  
♦ Q 2  
♣ A J 7 2

WEST(D)

♠ 5  
♥ J 10 9 2  
♦ K 8 5 4  
♣ Q 8 4

EAST

♠ K 9 8 6 5  
♥ K Q  
♦ A J 8 3  
♣ 10

SOUTH

♠ A K 10 3  
♥ A 5  
♦ 10 7  
♣ K 8 5 3

North-South were vulnerable. The  
dealer:

|      |       |      |       |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| West | North | East | South |
| Pass | Pass  | Pass | 3NT   |
| Pass | Pass  | DM.  | Pass  |

West led the heart tack.







